

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2271.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 8d.

Lord R. Churchill
is independent

Mr Gibson
moving his
Amendment

The Premier explains the
New Rules of
Procedure



Mr Parnell explains the Irish Vote

Sir Stafford Northcote has his doubt
about it.

Lord Hartington answers for the Government

SKETCHES DURING THE CLÔTURE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Chatham, the wife of Captain M'Arthur, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Fulwood Park, Liverpool, Mrs. Brocklebank, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd ult., by license, at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. W. E. Light, M.A., Rector, Frederick Button, Esq., of Durban, Natal, to Esther Mary, second daughter of George Tinline, Esq., of 17, Prince's-square, Bayswater, and Lyndon, New Zealand, formerly of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

At Bournemouth, on the 24th ult., Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, Esq., formerly of Arley Castle, Staffordshire, eldest son of Major-General Norman MacLeod and Lady Annabella MacLeod, in his eighty-second year.

On the 25th ult., at Toperoff Rectory, Norfolk, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. J. G. Rowe, M.A., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Richard Tetley, West Derby, Liverpool.

At Rosewin-lane, Truro, on the 1st inst., Alida Emma, daughter of Robert and Alida Harvey, aged four months and fifteen days.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
Oct. 29	29.811	44.5	39.0	83	5	49.5	40.8				
30	29.778	46.5	46.1	98	8	53.1	34.8	NW.	SSW.		
31	29.992	48.3	44.1	87	6	55.5	40.8	W.	SW. S.		
Nov. 1	29.826	52.7	46.3	80	8	57.8	48.8	SSW.	SW.		
2	29.762	52.1	48.7	89	7	56.8	46.8	SW.	SSW.		
3	29.796	53.0	45.6	78	7	56.1	49.8	SSW.	SW.		
4	29.736	51.8	42.1	71	4	57.1	49.1	SW.	WSW.		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.745	29.845	30.024	29.612	29.824	29.832	29.646
Temperature of Air	46.8	48.9	47.8	53.7	53.2	52.5	53.7
Temperature of Evaporation	43.1	47.9	46.9	50.6	49.3	48.2	48.4
Direction of Wind	NNW.	S.	WSW.	SSW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 18.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 25 12	4 2 17	3 35 17	3 55 14	4 12 32	4 02 15	3 38 16
5 38 17	5 16 17	5 03 17	4 50 14	4 38 32	4 28 15	4 16 16

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FATHER CHRISTMAS.

A CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.

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OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

To be Published on Dec. 4,

WILL BE GIVEN

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THE NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

LOVE ME FOR EVER,

A CHRISTMAS CAROL IN PROSE,

By ROBERT BUCHANAN,

AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY

FRANCIS C. BURNAND, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

AND OTHERS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Drawn by KATE GREENAWAY, Engraved by R. and E. TAYLOR.

LOVE ME FOR EVER.

Two Engravings, one Drawn by W. H. OVEREND, and Engraved by W. J. PALMER; the other Drawn by P. MACNAB, and Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

Whatever may be said of the value or otherwise of the closure or *clôture* principle, it is certain that the debates on the subject in the House of Commons have, for the most part, become as unreadable to the outside public as they are objectionable to hon. members, the greater part of whom are, except when a division is about to take place, conspicuous by their absence. This growing habit of protracted discussion is more intolerable and more adapted to lower the prestige of the British Parliament than could be the working of any new Rules of Procedure, however stringent, and will, we fear, survive the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Towards the close of last week the House, by a majority of eighty-four, rejected the proposal of Mr. Gibson to bring debates to a close by a two-thirds majority. The Irish League members, who, because they voted against the amendments, were said to have entered into a fresh understanding with the Government, have since avowed their intention to join the Conservatives in opposing the First Rule as it now stands, and there is manifestly as much reason for the charge of a compact in the one case as in the other. But, although the transfer of twenty or more votes from one side to the other cannot bring about the defeat of the Ministerial scheme for closing debates, we find in it significant evidence of the power of the Irish members. Hardly anyone, perhaps, besides Lord R. Churchill could complacently see the followers of Mr. Parnell holding the balance between the two great parties, and the fear of such a controlling force in political life can scarcely fail to have due influence on both sides of the House. A week hence, by which time we suppose the Prime Minister's first resolution will have become a standing order of the House of Commons, there will be as little apprehension of any restriction of legitimate debate as anxiety to give effect to that eccentric nobleman's demand for an appeal to the country against the decision of the majority to revise its own Rules of Procedure.

Goaded on by some of his impatient followers, Sir Stafford Northcote has given notice of a resolution affirming that the House of Commons is entitled to a fuller explanation of the nature, proposed duration, and cost of her Majesty's troops in Egypt, than it has hitherto received. No one supposes that the present Session will close without a set debate on this difficult and complicated question. But it is not likely that the Prime

Minister will deem it prudent to give facilities for such a discussion. Although the leader of the Opposition has spoken of the late war as unjust and unnecessary, he does not venture to challenge a formal vote on that point. To his vague motion, which can hardly be regarded as more than a mild censure, the Government may reply that such a debate would for the present be dangerous to the public service. Lord Dufferin has only just arrived at Cairo, and his negotiations with a view to mature a scheme for the reorganisation of the Egyptian administration have hardly commenced. Even the difficult question of the Joint Control is not yet solved, owing to the unreasonable obstinacy of the French Cabinet; while the trial of Arabi and his confederates, which blocks the way to diplomatic action, has not even formally commenced. A Ministerial plea of *non possumus* could scarcely be resisted under present circumstances. Perhaps when all the new Rules of Procedure have been discussed and passed—and they appear likely to occupy several more weeks—Lord Dufferin will have made sufficient progress with his onerous task to make it safe and expedient for the House of Commons to review our Egyptian policy, and to sanction or censure the decisions of her Majesty's Ministers.

Out of Parliament some of our distinguished public men have been speaking with more good sense and incisiveness than the vast majority of those who occupy the floor of St. Stephen's. At the Birmingham Townhall Mr. Froude has been addressing the members of the Midland Institute, of which he is the present President, on the constitutional system of this country, taking for his text the fact that the people of England are now, in some sense, the Sovereigns of England. The eminent historian does not fear the supremacy of the democracy, provided its powers are not delegated to professional politicians and that it suffers from no crying grievances. Distrusting all mere intellectual culture and men who spend their time in reading and talking—in which prejudice he follows the leading of his master, Thomas Carlyle—Mr. Froude has no fear for the British Constitution so long as the English are a working people. More sparkling was the inaugural address of the Earl of Rosebery as Rector of Edinburgh University. His topic, "Patriotism," was skilfully adapted to flatter the pride of his countrymen, who can assert their separate nationality without danger to the common bond, being in this respect, though his Lordship did not think it prudent to point the moral, a contrast to Irishmen. Like all communities that combine practical shrewdness with superior education, Scotchmen generally get their way. In essential matters we are one people, and, as Lord Rosebery says, this island is the better for containing both Englishmen and Scotchmen, for there is "more variety, more depth, more stimulus, and more comparison;" and although Scotland has lost many separate institutions, her good sense and energy have enabled her decidedly to gain by closer association with England. The Archbishop of York's address to the trades unionists of Middlesbrough on Sunday afternoon was a bold and wise innovation; and it marks both a great change of circumstances and a revolution of opinion that so distinguished a prelate was able, on such an occasion, to testify to the beneficial action of that organisation on the interests of our industrial population and the welfare of the country at large. This cordial eulogy no doubt disposed his hearers all the more readily to take to heart his Grace's frank condemnation of the besetting sin of gambling, which, next to intemperance, degrades the lives of working men. The vice of betting on horses and dogs is probably more rife in provincial towns than in London; and, as the Archbishop faithfully told his trades-union friends, its motive power is "the base, filthy love of getting money on easy terms." Not many of the clergy of any religious body could venture to address an audience of artisans with the plainness of speech of Dr. Thomson.

Not the least notable event of the week is the release of the Rev. F. S. Green, after an imprisonment of nearly two years in Lancaster jail, where he was incarcerated, not for a violation of the Public Worship Regulation Act, but for contempt of Court. Great are the mysteries of legal procedure. It is no doubt true, in a sense, that Mr. Green locked the door on the inside. Nevertheless, Lord Penzance, who last Saturday ordered his release, more than hinted that he might have long since been let out, the benefice having for many months been practically vacant. No one has as yet satisfactorily explained the phenomenon, or indicated how the Act in question is to be effectually vindicated. Mr. Green a few days ago prudently resigned a position which had been legally voided, but the step he took precluded further litigation, which was imminent. For the present, the Incumbent of Miles Platting is the nominee of the Bishop of Manchester; but as soon as the sequestration is removed, the patron, Sir Percival Heywood, will, it is expected, appoint a Rector with ecclesiastical tendencies quite as advanced as those avowed by Mr. Green. Thus the Act intended, as Lord Beaconsfield boasted, to "put down Ritualism" has not proved to be effectual, notwithstanding enormous litigation and clerical imprisonment. The English Church Union and the Church Association, both from their several standpoints, claim to have gained a triumph in this complicated case; and the general public, while pleased that the scandal of incarcerating a conscientious clergyman has ceased, is either bewildered or indifferent as to its ecclesiastical aspects.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

All London is looking forward to the proximate opening, under the most August Auspices, of the New Palace of Justice. Since the civic honours to be paid to our Egyptian heroes are to be shorn (for reasons of economy?) of much of their splendour, the Royal opening of the New Law Courts should be the grand pageant of the year 1882. I notice, in this connection, a singularly interesting communication in the current week's *Law Times*, in which the writer briefly but graphically describes the opening, on the 30th October, 1845, of the new Hall of Lincoln's Inn by her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort.

In addition to Royalty, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers, the Duke of Wellington, and a host of legal luminaries were present. A grand banquet was given in the hall, to which four hundred guests sat down: the benchers and barristers all wearing their wigs and gowns. A loyal address was presented by the Benchers of the Honourable Society; and, in reply, her Majesty expressed a hope that learning might flourish and virtue and talent rise to eminence in that hall. The Treasurer, Mr. Simpkinson, Q.C., received the honour of knighthood. My contemporary continues—

The opening of the Royal Courts of Justice will be an event of far more importance than the opening of the new hall of Lincoln's Inn, and it will, of course, be celebrated with every possible honour and solemnity; and should such an honour as that which was so graciously bestowed on the treasurer of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the opening of their new hall in 1845, be bestowed on the Treasurers of the Four Inns of Court, as representing the Bar, and on the President of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, as representing the solicitors, on the opening of the Royal Courts of Justice in 1882, the gracious act would, I am sure, send a thrill of delight and pride through the veins of every lawyer in the land, as it would confer additional lustre and dignity on both branches of a loyal and noble Profession.

And so say, or should say, all of us.

The opening of the new Law Courts (have they been provided with lifts to the uppermost floors, yet?) will, no doubt, be a stately and impressive ceremonial; but I am afraid that in the matter of public pageantry we have within late years sadly degenerated. Private Society is splendid enough; but, out of doors and on public occasions, there seems to be a kind of Puritanic reaction against what Mr. Cobden, in a splenetic moment, railed against in Parliament as "barbaric pomp." Were it not for the Lord Mayor's Show, our outward ceremonial life would be of the dismalest.

Legal "revs" were revels indeed during the Restoration. I read in Evelyn's Diary, under the date of Jan. 1, 1662:—

I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn, where came the King, Duke, &c. It began with grand masque and a solemn pleading before the mock Princes, Grandees, Nobles, and Knights of the Sun. He had his Lord Chancellor, Chamberlain, Treasurer, and other Royal officers gloriously clad and attended. It ended with a magnificent banquet. One Mr. Lort was the young spark who maintained the pageantry.

It is curious to notice how fond the old lawyers were of playing at legal proceedings. Mr. Foss, in his "Judges of England," mentions that the monstrous Jeffreys was wont, after dinner, and when he was tolerably tipsy, to make one of his gentlemen, named Mountford, who had been an actor, plead before him in an assigned cause, during which he aped all the great lawyers of the age in their tones, their actions, and their gestures, to the great diversion of the company. Mr. J. L. Toole, in his highly-successful impersonation of Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz in the "Trial of Bardell v. Pickwick," may not have been aware that his predecessor in forensic imitations in the seventeenth century was honoured with the patronage of so distinguished a friend of the drama as Judge Jeffreys.

Mem.: Was the "judge and jury" Mountford of kin to the Will Mountford who was slain by Captain Hill in the Mohun-Bracegirdle fracas?

I should very much like to know how many years have elapsed since Londoners first had a grievance against Billingsgate Market. I was reading the other day a ballad called "Robin Conscience; or, Conscienceable Robin: his Progress through Court, City, and Country, with his Bad Entertainment at each Several Place," printed in Edinburgh in the year 1683. Conscienceable Robin travels from Dan to Beersheba, and finds all barren. Of Billingsgate Market he sings:—

I left him with his bad intent,
And unto Fish-street straight I went,
Among those lads who wish that Lent
Were all year:

As soon as e'er they me espied,
They all at once upon me cried,
And swore that Conscience should not guide
A stall there.

And lo! now, in the instant number of the *Quarterly Review*, there appears a brilliant and trenchant article on the Fish Supply of London, which is based on Mr. Spencer Walpole, the Inspector of Fisheries', report to the Home Office on the destruction of fish at Billingsgate, in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market; on the report to the Common Council of the Fish Supply Committee, and on the evidence taken before Committees of the Lords and Commons upon the London Riverside Fish Market Bill.

The conclusions of the writer in the *Quarterly* are to the effect that "Billingsgate is past praying for," and that not much sympathy can be looked for from the public with the efforts made last Session by a section of the Court of Common Council to save the life of Billingsgate by defeating the London Riverside Fish Market Bill before the Special Committee of the House of Lords. Thanks to the refusal of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Salisbury to sustain two mischievous clauses imported into the Bill, the carrying of which would have wholly negated its usefulness; and thanks also to an energetic speech from Lord Shaftesbury, the objectionable clauses were withdrawn; and, to use the Reviewer's words, "there is at

length a fair chance that London will shortly have a riverside fish market worthy of the largest and hungriest city in the world." The *Quarterly* holds that the Shadwell site fulfils all the conditions required by the reports of the Corporation Committee, and that of Mr. Spencer Walpole.

Mem.: In a book which I ventured to write nearly five-and-twenty years ago, called "Twice Round the Clock," the first paper was devoted to a description of Billingsgate Market; and, commenting on the history of the place, I noted that in the reign of Edward I. the prices of fish were fixed—for the best soles, threepence a dozen; the best turbot, sixpence each; the best oysters, twopence a gallon; the best eels, twopence for twenty-five. To such prices it would be obviously impossible to revert; but I contend that in a *bona-fide* fish market, open to all, the price of fish ought to be at least one third cheaper than it actually is.

I would like to have a friendly word with Dr. Schele de Vere, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, whose excellent work, "Americanisms: the English of the New World," I have more than once quoted here. Under the head of "Splendid" he writes:—

Splendid, as applied to things not commonly associated in our mind with splendour, as in speaking of "a splendid piece of mutton," is often objected to as an evidence of American grandiloquence. It sinks into utter insignificance by the side of *splendidus*, used by Drayton, the poet, in Queen Elizabeth's time. It is probably the Latin *splendidus* he meant to employ; but there it is in print; and *splendiferous*, frequently met with in English humorous writings, is hardly worse.

I confess that until a very little while ago I thought that "splendiferous" was a slang word, of purely modern and "Arry-an" invention. I find it in the "Slang Dictionary" (London: Chatto and Windus) together with "splendacious." But quite recently, having to refer to the "Harleian Miscellany," I lighted (at vol. 1, p. 202) on "A Comedy or Enterlude of Johan Baptyste's Preachynge in the Wyldernes," compiled by John Bale, A.D. 1538. Among the speeches of John the Baptist I find one beginning:—

O tyme most joyful, day most splendiferous,
The clereness of heaven now appereth unto us.

It is very difficult to tell what words in our language are really slang and what are only unusual or obsolete ones; and that fact should, I venture to think, lead us to be a little more charitable and tolerant, and a little less dogmatic than professed philologists usually are. For the diligent word-hunter I entertain the very highest respect. For the self-appointed "word-master," who is always ready to knock you down with Danish, Icelandic, or Sanskrit derivations, and is often comically ignorant of modern languages, I have a considerable dislike.

In common with vast numbers of simple folk, I always thought that "beefeater," a yeoman of the Royal Body Guard, was a corruption of "buffetier." "R. G. G. N.," however, informs me that Professor Skeat, in his "Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" (which I have not seen), says that the usual derivation from Mr. Steevens' imaginary "beaufetier," now misspelt "buffetier," is all sheer invention, and false. "If," continues my correspondent, "the derivation of 'beefeaters' from 'buffetier' can be defended, will you give your defence?"

I have only one plea in defence. It is philologically valueless, but is perhaps sustainable from the point of view of analogy. In the first place, a buffet is, or rather was (before railway refreshment-room times), a sideboard or cupboard of plate. Now a buffet of valuable plate, when publicly exhibited, would be all the better for an armed guard. Pickpockets, as you all know, easily found their way to Court in olden times. In the second place, when the late Tsar Alexander II. of Russia visited this country after the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh, he was entertained by the Queen at a magnificent banquet in St. George's Hall, Windsor. I was present in the music gallery of the hall, and scanned the superb spectacle intently; and I particularly noticed that the sumptuous buffet of gold plate (the richest, I believe, in the world) was guarded by two Yeomen of the Guard. Naturally, I came away from Windsor Castle confirmed in the impression (erroneous, it would appear) that "beefeater" was a corruption of "buffetier."

What Professor Skeat's derivation of the word may be I do not know. Life is not long enough to consult all the lexicons that are published; but in an old Anglo-French Dictionary which I do possess (Guy-Miége, 1699), and which I often quote for the reason that it is not only a copious and sensible, but a somewhat humorous dictionary, I find the following explanation of "beefeater":—

BEFEATER. Mangeur de beuf (*sic*). C'est ainsi qu'on appelle par dérision les Yeomen of the Guard (*sic*) dans la Cour d'Angleterre qui sont des Gardes à peu près comme les Cent Suisses en France. Et on leur a ce nom là parce qu'à la cour ils ne vivent que de beuf; par opposition à ces collègues d'Angleterre où les Ecclésiastiques ne mangent que du mouton.

Mem.: The last edition of Webster states that "beefeater" is a corruption of "buffetier," "a keeper of the buffet or side-board," because some of them were anciently arranged at side-tables at solemn festivals; but, as I have shown, the practice of "arranging" beefeaters as guards over a buffet of plate has come down to the times in which we live. The "Imperial Dictionary," however, while giving the ordinary derivation of the term, takes note of Professor Skeat's contention that the derivation of "beefeater" from "buffetier" is a mere guess. With reference to the word "buffet" itself, Ménage, in his "Origines de la Langue Française" (1657), says that the Spaniards have the word "bufiète" (it should be "bufete"), and expresses a doubt as to whether the French borrowed the word from the Spaniards, or *vice versa*. Finally, with regard to Guy Miége's assertion that English public schoolboys had in his time no other meat than mutton, I remember when I was young that the "collegers" at Eton were called "tug-muttons." Is that name still applied to the young gentlemen on the foundation where "Grateful Science still adores Her Henry's Holy Shade"?

Mrs. Langtry, it has been wired all over the world, made her first appearance in New York at Wallack's handsome new theatre last Monday. The house was crowded with the most prominent and fashionable citizens, and the talented lady's reception was very hearty. "During the latter scenes of the piece" ("An Unequal Match") Mrs. Langtry grew steadily in the good opinion of the audience, exhibiting no embarrassment whatever; and she received floral tributes enough to half cover the stage.

Meanwhile, the *New York Herald* has been characteristically graphic touching the sayings and doings of the lady since she has been in the Empire City. How, after rehearsal at Abbey's Park Theatre was over, she attended the performance of "Patience" at the Grand Opera House; how she was delighted with the singing of Miss Russell in the "Silver Line," and remarked of the personal appearance of the young lady, "Oh! isn't she pretty!"; how she told an "interviewer" that in England the part of Bunthorne was dressed to imitate not Mr. Oscar Wilde, but Mr. James Whistler, "a distinguished American artist"; how she was enthusiastic on the beauty of the Hudson River and the varied tints of the autumnal foliage; and how she was delighted with everything and everybody American;—all these pleasant proceedings have been duly chronicled by the indefatigable scribe of the *N. Y. H.* Mrs. Langtry has evidently made her mind up to look on the sunny side of things. But, a word in her symmetrically-shaped ear. If she does not grumble a little, the Americans may begin to mistrust her.

Mem.: There is a neutral ground in American travelling. Foreigners are allowed to grumble at the badness of southern refreshment-rooms, at the horrible squalling of the "sleeping-car baby," at the general fiendishness of the "small boy," at the severity of the officials at the New York Custom House, at the imperfect preparation of clam-chowder at a Coney Island restaurant, at the nuisance of New-Year's calls, and the difficulty of obtaining tolerably efficient servants. But you must not say anything disparaging of American dress, speech, or manners. If you do, you are "a gone 'coon." I have been a "gone 'coon" for ever so many years.

A New York paper rated me the other day for saying that American gentlemen very frequently obtained their clothes from first-rate London tailors. I might have added that French gentlemen habitually do the same thing. But the New York paper went on to say that American tailors were "in the van of fashion." Now, to be in the van of fashion one must be an inventor and not an imitator of other people. I reply to the New York editor (here is his health, and all his family's, and may they live long and prosper!), what have you invented in the way of male attire?

A soft hat as an article of military head-gear. The hideous sky-blue gabardine worn by the Federal troops during the war. The Garibaldi red shirt (if Garibaldi had not been captain of a merchant-vessel trading between Philadelphia and the Mediterranean, the *camicia rossa* might never have made its appearance in Italy). Anything else? On our side we have invented the Newmarket-cut coat—the Ulster (which has gone all over the world), the Inverness cape, knickerbockers (despite their American name), the Highland dress, and the sailor's dress for children (Winterhalter's picture of the little Prince of Wales in sailor costume set that fashion), the "M. B." waistcoat, the Tam o' Shanter and the Glengarry bonnet, the Mackintosh, the registered paletôt, and the Eureka shirt. There!

Mem.: In another American journal I find a glowing description of President Arthur as a leader of fashion. The Chief Magistrate of the United States is, it appears, unsurpassed in the art of opening a door and picking up the handkerchief which a lady may have dropped. In eating his soup at dinner, he pushes his spoon away from instead of towards him; and, altogether, he is looked upon as an arbiter of all the elegancies by a select coterie of young dandies attired in "Prince Albert trousers." What on earth are Prince Albert trousers? The Prince Consort invented a military shako; but I never heard that he troubled himself about pantaloons.

A reverend correspondent, "R. H." (Dideot), whom I esteem not only for his learning, but because he is one of the four fortunate possessors of the first edition of Mrs. Glasse, tells me that the story which I quoted a week or two since (thinking it to be in Burton) refers to Tigranes and his wife, and King Cyrus, not Darius, and that it is mentioned by Xenophon in Book III., cap. 1-41, of the "Cyropædia." I quoted the story from memory; but another correspondent, "J. E." (Devonport), tells me that there is another version in "Bogatzy's Golden Treasury," under the head of March 19, where it is made to point a religious moral. Curiously enough, I find in the index to one of my commonplace-books, "Tigranus (not Tigranes) and his wife before Cyrus," with the number CLVIII., referring to the extract itself, in the body of the book; but it also chances that a long time ago I cut out the particular leaf containing the entry CLVIII., and made it a present to an honoured friend. My reverend correspondent at Dideot observes that "the conclusion of the story in Xenophon is rather a bathos." Alas! how many beautifully poetic stories end in bathos! The story of Pocahontas is one of the very few that ends as pathetically as it begins.

The death, from typhoid fever, of Mr. William Sawyer, lately the editor of the *South London Press* and *Funny Folks*, has been the cause of the deepest sorrow to a very large circle of attached friends. The deceased gentleman was only fifty-five years of age. Singularly energetic, appreciative, and painstaking in his pursuit of Journalism, which he had followed from a very early stage of his career (he was originally attached, I believe, to the Brighton press), Mr. Sawyer had other claims to the consideration of his contemporaries. He was a charming essayist and a tuneful poet. Apart from his high literary capacity, the simplicity and integrity, the kindness and sweetness of his character, won for William Sawyer the affectionate esteem of all who knew him.

G. A. S.



SKETCHES OF THE FLOODS AT CANTERBURY.



SKETCHES OF THE FLOODS AT TWICKENHAM.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

M. Planquette, I hear, has been offered and has refused twelve thousand pounds for the copyright of the "partition" of "Rip Van Winkle," the performance of which has, during the last four weeks, nightly drawn crowded and brilliant audiences to the Royal Comedy Theatre. Looking at the fact that Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's "aesthetic" opera of "Patience" (of which "the last few weeks" at the Savoy are at length announced) has been played for some five hundred and seventy nights, it would not be surprising if a "run" of proportionate duration were enjoyed by "Rip Van Winkle" at the Comedy, to the great repletion of the treasury of Mr. Alexander Henderson and the corresponding expansion of the banking accounts of M. Planquette and the authors of the libretto, Messrs. Meilhac, Gille, and Farnie. With "all rights reserved" at home and abroad, an *opéra bouffe* should be the means of making a rapid and ample fortune for its composer and librettists, and this is what composers and librettists have, of late years, come to understand. "Vagabond," wrote that abusive composer of anonymous letters, "Junius," to David Garrick, "keep to your pantomimes!" "Gentlemen," I would say to all musical composers and men of letters, "keep your copyrights." If Michael William Balfe and Vincent Wallace had kept theirs they would have left thousands of pounds behind them; and the heirs of Edward Fitzball and Alfred Bunn would be drawing handsome annuities from the music-publishers.

In truth, "Rip Van Winkle" at the Royal Comedy Theatre fully deserves all the favourable criticisms which have been bestowed upon it. The music is throughout bright, cheerful, harmonious, full of melody, and devoid of the slightest tinge of vulgarity; while the authors of the libretto have dealt skilfully and tenderly with the more imaginative and picturesque side of Washington Irving's enchanting story. Mr. Dion Boucicault's version of "Rip" is a very powerful drama, written with a distinct purpose—that of showing the misery and wretchedness which beset married life when the husband is a loafer and a sot and the wife a tyrannical virago. But in the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" Rip's convivial weaknesses do not assume a repulsive aspect, and Dame Van Winkle is no strident-voiced and unsympathetic shrew who turns her husband out of doors at night in the midst of a storm, but a loving and affectionate wife. "Rip," then, at the Comedy possesses a triple charm. It is delightful as a lyric composition, deeply interesting as a romantic drama, and fascinating as a choreographic spectacle, most brilliantly and tastefully placed on the stage. As Rip, Mr. Fred. Leslie has taken an entirely new departure in his art, and, to an astonishing extent, has shown increased strength as a comedian and developed culture as a lyric artist. The singing and acting of Miss Violet Cameron are throughout admirable, and the broader fun of the piece in the characters of Nick Vedder, father and son, are sustained in his own inimitable manner by Mr. Lionel Brough.

Mad Nat Lee, they say, once wrote a tragedy, in twenty-six acts. Are we going that way, I wonder, so far as sensational dramas are concerned? There were materials for at least three plays in "The Romany Rye," and for half a dozen in "For Ever" (I still dream nightmare dreams, in which a gorilla, Caliban, Quasimodo, Quilp, the late Charles Peace, and Mr. George Conquest as Zacky Pastrana, figure); but here is the perfectly sane Mr. James Willing, Junior, who at the Standard has "taken the town" with a drama entitled "The Ruling Passion," comprising a prologue, five acts, and nine tableaux. The accounts which I have read of this prodigious piece have fired my blood and menaced imminent vertigo in my brain. A wet night in Piccadilly with "real" rain—and it is to be supposed real mud; real cabs and omnibuses full of live passengers; the iniquities of a Private Lunatic Asylum; a Foresters' Pête at the Crystal Palace, the scenery painted by Mr. Richard Douglass; a real balloon which, rising, bears away with it a cruelly persecuted heroine; and the wreck of the said balloon, with the ultimate rescue of its inmates by the crew of a lifeboat in the middle of the storm-tossed British Channel! These are only a few of the plums in the prodigious pudding concocted by Mr. James Willing, Junior, for Standard audiences. Really I must go to see "The Ruling Passion" next Monday.

I see that *Punch* this week humorously proposes the establishment of a "Shortfellow Memorial Fund," with a view of presenting a testimonial to General Mite. The public have, to a certain extent, anticipated *Punch's* proposal by flocking every afternoon and evening to the Piccadilly Hall, the "Home of the Midgets," where the "smallest people on earth" are still doing a brilliant business. And patronage is the most practical form of testimonial after all. The General and Miss Millie Edwards also go a great deal later in the evening into fashionable society, "for a consideration," as Mr. Trapbois put it.

At Drury Lane, this instant Saturday, at an afternoon performance, that very capable tragedian, Mr. J. H. Barnes (you remember his excellent performance of Macduff during Madame Ristori's season at "the Lane" last July) adventures on the part of Macbeth, "which has been his earnest study for years." Likewise on Saturday evening the Globe Theatre opens, under the management of Mrs. Bernard Beere, with Mr. Alfred Tennyson's new rustic drama, "The Promise of May."

Arrangements have been made with Lady Jane Taylor, wife of General Taylor, in connection with her Egyptian War Fund, to give a special representation on the evening of the 17th inst. of Miss Lila Clay's Company, the whole of the proceeds to be devoted to Egyptian War Fund relief families, soldiers, and sailors wounded during the war. G. A. S.

We omitted to mention last week that the Engraving "The Slain Enemy," taken from the picture by Heywood Hardy, was executed by permission of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, to whom the copyright of the picture belongs.

We are asked to call attention to an amateur dramatic performance, to be given by the "Wandering Comedians," under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, at the Imperial Theatre, this (Saturday) evening, on behalf of the Samaritan Fund of the Middlesex Hospital. The object of the fund is to send poor sufferers recovering from severe illness to convalescent homes. Tickets may be had either of the Chaplain, Middlesex Hospital; or of G. Becher, Esq., 5, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square.

If the sale of Letts's Diaries is at all commensurate with their excellence and variety it must be very great—as, indeed, there is good reason to believe that it is—for ladies, gentlemen, and business men in every grade of society may suit themselves from the varied store. There are, we are assured, nearly four hundred kinds of bound books, and over two hundred varieties in Russia, Morocco, and other pocket-books. They are divided into sizes, from the thinnest, suited to the waistcoat pocket or ladies' card-case, to the portly foolscap volume for the desk, with many intermediate gradations; and they are classified into several series.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

The twelfth season of this institution opened auspiciously last week, with a performance of M. Gounod's new oratorio, "The Redemption." This important work was fully noticed by us on the occasion of its first production at the Birmingham Festival, in August last, when it had the advantages of the presence of the composer as its conductor, and the co-operation of Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley as the principal solo vocalists; and of thorough preparation by several rehearsals. Its second hearing at the Bristol Festival, last month, included the important features of the repeated co-operation of the same artists as principal singers, and some very effective chorus-singing by the Bristol choir; but the want of sufficient rehearsal of the band was occasionally evident. The instrumental details are so prominent, so elaborate and difficult, that even Mr. Charles Hallé's efficient orchestra would have achieved more satisfactory results in this instance had they been more familiar with the music.

Last week's performance at Kensington was to have been conducted by the composer, but, in his unavoidable absence, Mr. Barnby directed it with great ability. Three of the solo singers were the same as at Birmingham, these being Madame Albani, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, whose performances were of the same high order as before—Mr. Santley having, on this occasion, sung the music of one of the narrators in addition to that associated with the Saviour. Some of the solo soprano music was rendered by Miss Santley with much refinement of style, and Madame Fasset displayed considerable efficiency in those portions before assigned to Madame Patey—some subordinate bass passages having been assigned to Mr. Pyatt. The chorus-singing was of a very high order, and the elaborate and difficult orchestral details were well realised, some of the many passages of subdued delicacy being necessarily less effective in the enormous hall than in the smaller (though still large) space of the Birmingham Town-hall. The great Kensington building was completely filled, and the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the performance, with which, and with the work, their Royal Highnesses expressed their extreme gratification, requesting that their congratulations might be forwarded to the composer.

Last Saturday having been the anniversary of the death of Mendelssohn (which occurred in 1847) the Crystal Palace concert was rendered partially tributary thereto, but not in a very representative or satisfactory manner. The "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and the overture, entitled "The Isles of Fingal," were the chief works given. A movement from one of his very early symphonies for stringed instruments was announced, but was replaced by something else without any reason assigned. The characteristic orchestral intermezzo, "On the Waters," from Mr. Mackenzie's cantata, "Jason" (produced at last month's Bristol Festival), was given; but the tenor song, "When Ares laid aside his arms," assigned in the programme to Mr. E. Lloyd, was withdrawn, a printed note giving as the reason "the exacting nature of the tenor solo music in the 'Hymn of Praise'"—which might surely have been found out before issuing the programme. Miss M. Fenna and Mrs. Hutchinson sang with much success, respectively, an air by Gounod and a song by Purcell, these vocalists and Mr. E. Lloyd having been the soloists in the "Hymn of Praise," which included the co-operation of the Crystal Palace choir, and of Mr. A. J. Eyre as organist.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his twelfth annual Pianoforte Recital at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when his programme consisted of compositions by Franz Liszt. The selection comprised the elaborate and eccentric sonata in B minor, dedicated to Schumann, the fugue on the initials of the name of Bach, some "études" and other detached pieces, these having been relieved by Mr. Oswald's agreeable vocalisation in two of Liszt's lieder.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival opened on Tuesday with performances of Mr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," and Mr. Cowen's "Scandinavian Symphony." The solo singers in Mr. Sullivan's cantata were Madame Albani, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. A. McGuckin. Each composer conducted his own work. Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus, from his "Mount of Olives," closed the concert. The remainder of the week's proceedings included a classical concert, a popular concert for the benefit of Mr. Kuhe, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and Gounod's "Redemption," announced for the closing performance this (Saturday) afternoon.

The tenth annual festival of choirs connected with the London Church Choir Association took place on Thursday week at St. Paul's Cathedral. Thirty choirs from various Metropolitan churches took part in the festival.

The first of the new series of Kensington Popular Concerts, under the management of the People's Concert Society, was successfully given at the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday evening, to a large and attentive audience.

The inaugural meeting and entertainment of the Amateur Dramatic and Musical Union of London took place on Wednesday evening at Anderton's Hotel. There was a good programme, efficiently carried out.

The Lord Mayor's procession on Thursday moved from Guildhall at twelve o'clock, and passed through Guildhall-yard, Gresham-street, Aldermanbury, Fore-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, Lothbury, Moorgate-street, Fore-street, Redcross-street, Barbican, Long-lane, Giltspur-street, Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street; returning by way of the Victoria Embankment to Guildhall. The procession, on its return, was followed by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, the Judges, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of 191, Regent-street, has just received a consignment of Prang's American Christmas and New-Year Cards, of which he is the sole importer into this country. These beautiful artistic productions vie with the very best issued by English firms.—Though last in the field, Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, "Her Majesty's Printers," are certainly not least—rather among the very foremost—as regards the merits of their prize Christmas and New-Year cards. Among a list of new artists brought forward by the recent exhibitions Miss Steel, Mr. E. Maurice, and Mr. Harry Arnold keep their prominent positions as illustrators. These novelties are of great variety, showing a delicate fancy and an admirable touch. While those of the lowest price are marked with thoroughly good taste, the more costly ones are of exquisite design and most elaborate workmanship; and all are furnished with appropriate greetings, mottoes, and verses.—After the last comes a very last. As we were going to press there came to hand samples of the novelties in this line for the forthcoming season, published by Messrs. Davidson Brothers, of 9, Jewin-street. There is barely time and space to state of them that the illustrations, mostly flower-subjects, are graceful and the accompanying verses pleasant.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Since I last wrote the money market has acquired more firmness, owing to a sudden relapse in the New York exchange and to the publication of a very weak Bank return on Thursday, showing a reserve of under 9½ millions. Although the exchange has since then shown more steadiness, apprehension as to a demand for gold for America cannot be said to have altogether subsided, and, in view of the diminished resources of the central institution, it is well that the open market should not relax in any degree the cautious and vigilant attitude bred of the existing changed conditions. The dearth of good mercantile paper and the little demand for money render a maintenance of the rates a matter of considerable difficulty when there seems to be no immediate prospect of an export demand for gold springing up; and there is, therefore, a tendency for the market to fall of its own weight, unless supported by some extraneous influence. It is in a high degree probable that gold will be wanted before the end of the month for America, as a result both of the larger scale on which corn and cotton are now being shipped to Europe, and of the bare state of the reserves of the New York Associated Banks. The demand is not, however, likely to be of so urgent a character as not to be susceptible of an early check by a mere hardening in the open market rates for money on this side to a level with the existing Bank rate of 5 per cent.

The effect on the stock markets of the rise in the value of money, and of an expectation of a further enhancement, was to throw down prices in the home sections. This result was the more readily brought about because of the weakness daily reported from the Continental bourses and the disorganised condition of the New York Stock Exchange. The funds have necessarily drooped somewhat, owing to monetary considerations, but, oddly enough, the run in Colonial Government securities has continued almost without check. Home railway stocks have presented few features of interest beyond the usual wide fluctuations in Brighton Deferred, a considerable fall in Great Northern "A," and a special and well sustained demand for the Scotch stocks, among which North British has been buoyant, on various rumours regarding a new issue of ordinary stock at par to a Glasgow syndicate, and on reported negotiations for an amalgamation with the North-Eastern. The report that Mexico has opened negotiations with the bondholders has been revived, but I can find nothing to give the rumour any semblance of truth. Grand Trunk of Canada Stocks have been benefited by good traffics. The Mexican Railway dividend is announced at the rate of 9½ per cent per annum, a rate rather under the expectation of speculators. A sensible fall has occurred in Hudson's Bay and Electric Light shares, four of the latter undertakings having now gone into liquidation.

A notable incident has been a collapse in Atlantic and Great Western Mortgage Bonds, of which the First Mortgage rose some time ago to about 62, in anticipation of a favourable report by Messrs. Allport and Swarbrick, and on the issue of that document broke away to 45, although subsequently recovering a few dollars. The report is most discouraging. From sixty to seventy million dollars have been added to the capital since 1870, thus more than doubling it, and Messrs. Allport and Swarbrick state that not more than 8½ millions of that amount "can, by any possibility, have added value to the property," bonuses, discounts, capitalised interest, &c., being considered as accounting for the remainder. As to the prospects, these are considered to depend upon closer connection with what are now powerful competitors, the Erie being indicated as the most natural ally of the undertaking. It is significantly pointed out that the control of the bondholders' affairs should be intrusted to "practical railway men of standing and ability." Space does not permit me to discuss many interesting matters brought out in the report; but there is one which can be distinctly read between the lines—namely, the certainty that, in the event of either of the gentlemen who drew it up undertaking the control of the property, the present vicious system of paying paper dividend on the mortgage debt, and thus continuing to rear an unwieldy and crushing mass of fictitious capital, will be swept away. This prospect may not seem very encouraging to the bondholders, but it will be a first essential step towards rescuing their property from its present deplorable plight.

The Turkish loan is announced to the extent of £3,000,000. The rate of interest is 5 per cent per annum, and the price of issue is £83 per cent. As to Egypt, the only point this week is an explanation as to the refusal of the Egyptian Government to make an advance to the Domain Commissioners towards the December coupon. The Government did not respond, we are told, simply because the Commissioners did not need assistance, and the Commissioners have since announced that they have borrowed the sum needed, so there will be no delay. T. S.

Our Portrait of the late Professor E. H. Palmer, published last week, was from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street. That of the late Mr. G. Critchett, the eminent oculist, which is presented this week, is from a photograph by Mr. Claudet; and that of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, from one by Mr. Van der Weyde's Electric Light.

The fox-hunting season in Leicestershire opened on Monday, when there were brilliant meets of the Quorn hounds at the time-honoured Kirby-gate; of the Duke of Rutland's pack at Three Queens; of Sir Bache Cunard's at Neville Holt; of the Atherstone at Bosworth; and of the Cottesmore at Leesthorpe. From all districts the prospect of sport are reported to be most favourable. Prince Christian was present at the opening meet of Mr. Garth's fox-hounds at Haines-hill.

The Prince of Wales was present last week at a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, presided over by Mr. John Dent Dent. In connection with next year's show, to be held at York, it was resolved to give £100 in addition to the £200 voted by the local committee, to be offered in prizes for the best-managed farms in the county. An offer from a member of the society to give £100 in prizes for the best-equipped dairies (to be shown at work) suitable for farms in which not more than twenty milch cows were kept, was accepted with thanks. An invitation to hold the show of 1884 at Shrewsbury was accepted.—At a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, held on Tuesday, a resolution urging the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was unanimously adopted.—At a meeting held at Yeovil yesterday week, the Somerset Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution setting forth that, inasmuch as agriculture is of paramount interest to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and the most important industry in the kingdom, every lawful effort should be made to induce the Government to appoint a Minister of Agriculture. A second resolution was passed in favour of the Government obtaining earlier and fuller agricultural statistics from all sources.—At a meeting last Saturday of the East Riding Chamber of Agriculture, representing six thousand tenant farmers, it was resolved, unanimously, that it would be useless to send in agriculture returns until a Minister of Agriculture is appointed.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

The furniture strike is not yet arranged, the Anarchists continue to post their incendiary placards, and the political and social situation remains unchanged. The Chambers meet again on Thursday, so that we may expect important events by next week; amongst others, perhaps, the fall of the fantastic Duclerc Cabinet, to be followed, doubtless, by a dissolution. What can we expect of the present Chamber, which, as M. Clémenceau has pitilessly demonstrated, has used up fifty-three Ministers and Secretaries of State in a Session of one hundred and twenty-four days? On the whole, we have to record a dull week. The only incidents are the arrival of a new Prefect of the Seine, M. Oustry, who takes the place of M. Floquet, who returns to Parliamentary life, and the fierce attack made against the press, and journalists in general, of Mgr. Guilbert, Bishop of Amiens. The Bishop accuses the journalists of ignoble mercantilism, and declares them to be without moral sense or honesty. This attack is the complement of the recent attack of a journalist on the whole class of comedians, but, unlike the comedians, the journalists have not yet thought fit to delegate one of their number to challenge the Bishop to single combat.

The Budget Committee has to-day approved the propositions submitted to it by M. Tirard, the Minister of Finance, according to which the Budget for the current year will be balanced without recourse being had to any votes of credit.

At length, it appears, the authorities have decided to put a stop to the hawking of scandalous *canards*. Ever since the press and the sale of printed matter has been relieved from the interference of the Ministry of the Interior, the nuisance has gradually been increasing. Last week, for instance, on All Saints' Day the entrances to the cemeteries were besieged by yelping street-arabs selling a broadsheet, *The Death of the Empress, her agony and last words*; others offered the *Madness of Gambetta, his transportation to the Asylum*; others the *Assassination of Rochefort*; others the *Death of Louise Michel*, to say nothing of *canards* whose very titles cannot be mentioned. These publications, (together with the pornographic journals, have of late years rendered the streets of Paris more than disagreeable. The publication of *canards* is the specialty of two Parisian printing houses, one of which Baudot and Co., has existed since 1790. A collection of Baudot's publications would be curious for the historians of French versatility. The printer naturally has no opinions of his own, and so he successively publishes party songs and pamphlets in the interest of the Republicans (1790-1800), of the Bonapartists (1800-15), of the Legitimists (1815-30), of the Orleanists and Bonapartists (1830-48), of the Republicans (1848), of the Bonapartists (1848-70), of the Legitimists (1871-73), and of MacMahon, Gambetta, and Grévy from 1873 to 1882. The number of political songs issued by this house in less than a century is over eleven thousand. The maximum price of its publications is two sous.

The theatres are busy preparing the winter novelties. At the Porte Saint Martin "Michel Strogoff" has at last disappeared from the bill, and the rehearsals have begun of Jules Verne's new piece, "Le Voyage à Travers l'Impossible." At the Comédie Française the second performance of Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" is announced for Nov. 23. The piece produced at the Français on Nov. 22, 1882, was immediately prohibited, and since then it has never been played in France, so that the brilliant revival of it now being prepared is literally the second representation. At the Vaudeville Sardou's "Fedora" is being actively prepared, and in all probability it will be ready on Nov. 26. At the Bouffes "La Mascotte" will shortly be replaced, after a run of nearly six hundred nights, by Audran's new piece, "Gillette de Narbonne." At the Grand Opéra Saint-Saëns' "Henry VIII." is being rehearsed on the stage; and, finally, at the Variétés the last nights of "Lili" and the first night of the "Revue" are announced. This word "Revue" reminds us that we are approaching the end of the year—a fact which is still further impressed upon us by the smartness of the toy-shops and the preparations for temptation now being made in all the shops that sell articles suited for presents.

The Academic elections, which will take place on Dec. 7, are the subject of much conjecture in the literary salons. There are two chairs vacant—namely, those of the late Charles Blanc and of M. de Champagny. Hitherto it was believed that M. Edouard Pailleron, the dramatist, and M. Charles de Mazade, a well-known writer of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, would be elected without opposition. But a third candidate has arisen, M. Auguste Maquet, dramatist, and former collaborator of the elder Dumas. And now a fourth candidate has appeared, with excellent chances of success. This candidate is no other than M. Charles Gounod, the author of "Faust," whose recent study on Mozart, read before the united sections of the French Academy, discovered sufficient literary qualities to justify M. Gounod in aspiring to the immortality of an arm-chair under the cupola of the Institut de France.

Like the theatrical managers, the publishers, too, are preparing their winter novelties and New-Year's books. At the end of the present month the book-shops will be invaded by gift-books bound in gay-coloured cloth boards rich in cheap gilding and fantastic stamping, and for six or seven weeks the familiar yellow-paper-covered volumes will be relegated to the back shelves. During the next three weeks, therefore, we may expect some important works. Of novels, except of the very important ones, I say nothing; they appear at the rate of about one a day, good, bad, and indifferent—mostly bad. This week I will mention only one volume, and that, too, a volume for specialists. It is a thick octavo by M. Auguste Vitu, the eminent dramatic critic, entitled "La Maison Mortuaire de Molière" (1 vol., Lemerre), and containing incidentally the history, house by house, of that singularly historical street, the Rue Richelieu.

The marriage of Mlle. Noemi Renan with M. Jean Psichari will take place on the 20th inst., at the Greek church, in the Rue Daru, and also before a Protestant pastor, Mlle. Renan being of the Reformed Church. Mlle. Renan will have two learned gentlemen for witnesses or *témoins*, Dr. Marjolin and the famous chemist Berthelot. M. Ernest Renan, I may add, is preparing a volume of *souvenirs*, which will appear very shortly, with a preface destined to create a sensation.

Gabrielle Fenayron has obtained permission to share her husband's captivity in New Caledonia, and they will leave Paris with the next batch of convicts in the middle of next month.

T. C.

Mr. Mundella has written to Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, a letter, in which he says:—"I will give the subject of the canal and gipsy children my careful consideration, and shall be very thankful if anything can be done to better the condition of those for whom you have rendered such long and faithful service."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

GERMANY.

A Royal Ordinance has been issued convoking the Prussian Diet for the 10th inst.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to all accounts from Pesth, affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Parliamentary Delegations are progressing in a quiet and business-like fashion.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Lord Dufferin had an interview on the 2nd inst. with the Sultan at Constantinople, and left in the evening for Egypt. His Lordship's interview with the Sultan is said to have been considered satisfactory on both sides. His Lordship arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday morning, and was received by the English Consul and the Egyptian authorities. He arrived at Cairo on Tuesday evening, and was met at the station by a large number of British officers and Egyptian officials. The Khedive has placed a palace at his disposal until his own house is ready for him. Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Khedive on Wednesday morning, being presented by Sir E. Malet.

An expedition to the Soudan is to be sent by the Egyptian Government to land at Suakim, and Aladdin Pasha, Governor of the Red Sea Coast, has been appointed to command it.

AMERICA.

As the State elections were held on Tuesday it was a general holiday. Thirty-three of the thirty-eight States forming the American Union voted, all electing their members to Congress, fifteen of them electing Governors, and twenty-three their State Legislatures.

Mrs. Langtry appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York, on Monday, instead of at the Opera House. Her appearance was a great success. The house was crowded with the most prominent and fashionable citizens, and her reception was very hearty. Madame Patti had a large audience at the Academy of Music the same night, and was warmly received. Both ladies were overwhelmed with flowers. The newspapers speak less favourably of Mrs. Langtry's acting than they do of her personal appearance.

A telegram from the *Daily News* New York correspondent states that a shocking loss of life occurred in Kentucky owing to the attempt by a mob to lynch two murderers who were in custody of the State Militia. A boy having discharged a pistol, the militia fired, killing six persons who were mere spectators, besides wounding about thirty more.

CANADA.

The revenue on account of the Dominion Consolidated Fund for October was 3,309,696 dols., against 2,714,037 dols. in the same month of last year.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Asylum for the Poor has been destroyed by fire, and thirty-one helpless patients in the hospital wards, situated in the top storey, were burned to death, it being impossible to rescue them.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In a speech recently delivered at Aliwal, Mr. Scanlan, the Cape Premier, declared the Government did not intend to abandon Basutoland. Peace, he hoped, would not be disturbed, but if it was, he would rely upon the Colony rather than upon the home Government for assistance.

From Durban come rumours that the Boers have been defeated in two engagements which have been fought with the chief Mapoch.

AUSTRALIA.

The Budget of New South Wales testifies to the satisfactory progress of the colony. The revenue has increased from about £5,000,000 in 1878 to nearly £7,200,000, and there will be a surplus of £1,040,000, which, added to the excess of 1881 and the estimated surplus of the coming year, will produce a total surplus of £2,400,000, a large portion of which the Government propose to utilise in public works.

A telegram from Australia states that the race for the Melbourne Cup has been won by Assyrian.

A severe earthquake has occurred in Northern Syria by which several villages in the neighbourhood of Aintah have been destroyed.

A violent storm raged in Denmark on Sunday night and Monday morning. Much damage was done on land, and several shipwrecks are reported.

Advice has been received of the arrival at Rockhampton on the 2nd inst. of the ship Selkirkshire, which left Glasgow on July 20; also, on the same date, of the Scottish Knight, which left Glasgow on July 15.

THE POPE ON MODERN SOCIETY.

An Encyclical Letter from Pope Leo XIII., written on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis of Assisi, was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches in the province of Westminster.

In the course of his review of the saint's career, his Holiness takes the opportunity of comparing the social condition of the nineteenth with that of the twelfth century. He says:—"Just as in the twelfth century, so nowadays hath divine charity grown not a little cold, and great is the derangement of Christian duties, partly through ignorance, partly through negligence. The greater part of men pass their lives in a like frame of mind and with like desires, seeking for the comfort of life, and eagerly pursuing pleasure. Revelling in luxury, they are extravagant of their own goods and greedy after their neighbours'. They extol the name of the fraternity of mankind; yet they talk more fraternally than they act. They are borne on by self-love, and genuine charity towards their weaker and their poorer brethren is every day growing rarer. In those early days the manifold heresy of the Albigenses, while stirring up revolts against the Church's power, had at the same time introduced confusion into the State and paved the way for a kind of Socialism. And nowadays, too, the votaries and propagators of Nationalism have increased, persistently denying, as they do, the duty of subjection to the Church, and little by little advancing still further with logical consistency until they do not spare even the Civil power. They encourage violence and sedition among the people, provoke agrarian disturbances, flatter the appetites of the lower classes, and weaken the very foundations of domestic and public order." To remedy this condition of things the Pope recommends the spread of the Franciscan institutions among the laity of the Church.

Mr. William Ridgway writes from 169, Piccadilly:—"As I am informed that the report as to the calling in of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches originated with some London bookseller, will you allow me, as the London publisher of the speeches, to say that, since the return of the remaining copies to Edinburgh, I have distinctly told every applicant that all the editions were still to be had of Mr. Elliot, Princes-street, Edinburgh. The report, therefore, is one for which I am not in any way responsible."

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral last Saturday, after passing a few days at the Glassalt Shiel. The Earl of Northbrook arrived as Minister in attendance, and also the Rev. Dr. James Lees, of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, both of whom joined the Royal dinner circle, as they did also the next day. Dr. Lees officiated at Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday, the Queen and Princess Beatrice attending. A very quiet week has been passed at Balmoral, little besides the variations of the daily drives having been undertaken. The Court is expected at Windsor next Thursday; and the earliest of her Majesty's duties after her arrival will be to visit Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, to inspect the Seaforth Highlanders, who have returned from Egypt, and also Haslar Hospital, to see the sick and wounded of the naval detachments. The Queen has become a patron of Lady Jane Taylor's Fund for the relief of the families of the killed and the wounded and disabled in the Egyptian war, and has given £150 to the fund. Princess Beatrice has also sent a donation.

Sir F. Beauchamp Seymour is elevated to the Peerage with the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick; and Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the title of Baron Wolseley of Cairo, and of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Before the departure of the Prince and Princess from town they received Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley at Marlborough House, the Prince also receiving Major-General Lowe. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, were present at the performance of M. Gounod's "Redemption" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society. The Prince went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital to visit the artisan Frederic Mustoe, who met with an accident at Mr. Nordenfeldt's works from the effects of the explosion of a shell which, by desire of Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., he was preparing for his Royal Highness. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, left Marlborough House yesterday week for Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The forty-first anniversary of the Prince's birthday was duly observed on Thursday at Sandringham, as well as in the metropolis and at the naval and military stations. The county ball at Sandringham in celebration of the auspicious occasion was to take place last evening.

His Royal Highness has consented to become Chairman of the Longfellow Memorial Committee.

Princess Christian has consented to open the fancy sale for St. Stephen's, which is to take place at the Windsor Guildhall on the 20th inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the Liverpool Homes for Aged Mariners on Dec. 16.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Dover on Monday on his return from Egypt. Earl Sydney, by command of her Majesty, met him on his landing. Various officers were present; but, by desire of his Royal Highness, no display was made on his arrival. The Duchess of Connaught came by special train to receive her husband, and they left Dover immediately, the train halting at Ashford Station on its return to take up the Duke of Edinburgh, who had come from Eastwell to accompany them to London. At Charing-cross the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and General Du Plat were among those assembled to welcome home the Duke; and the Duke of Albany awaited his arrival at Buckingham Palace, where the Duke of Edinburgh shortly after visited his relatives.

A bust of the Duchess of Albany, from the residents of Esher, was presented to the Duke at Claremont, last Saturday, as a marriage gift. Mr. Williamson, a parishioner, having executed it. The Duke presided at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, at the anniversary dinner in aid of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common.

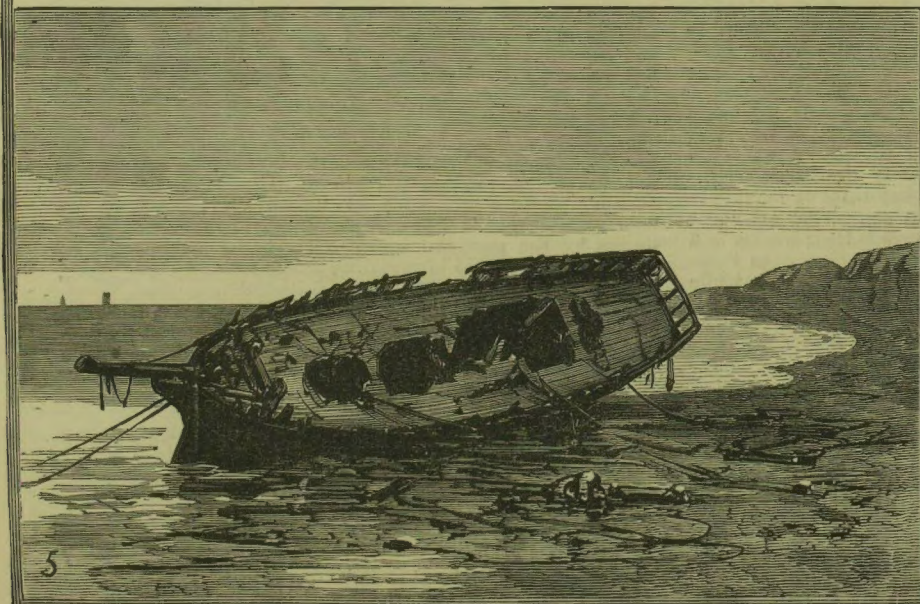
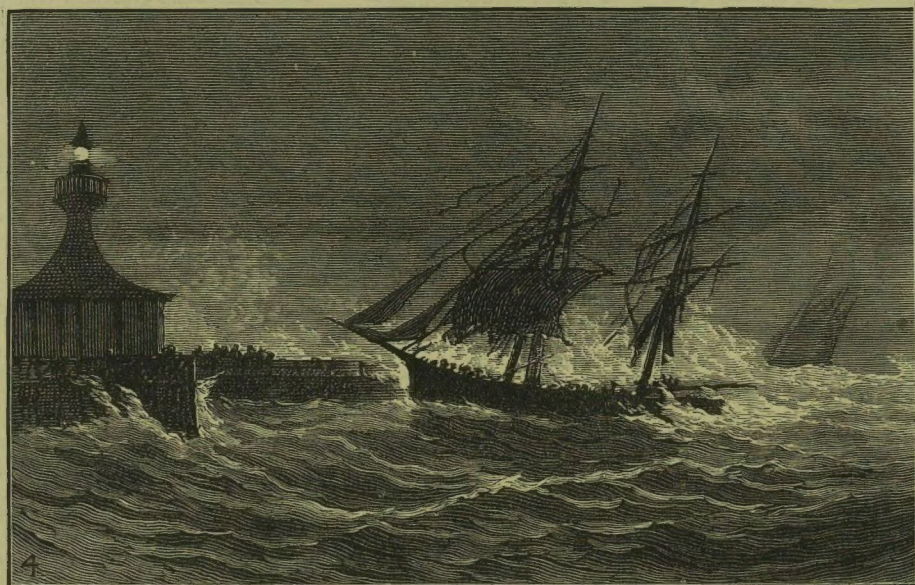
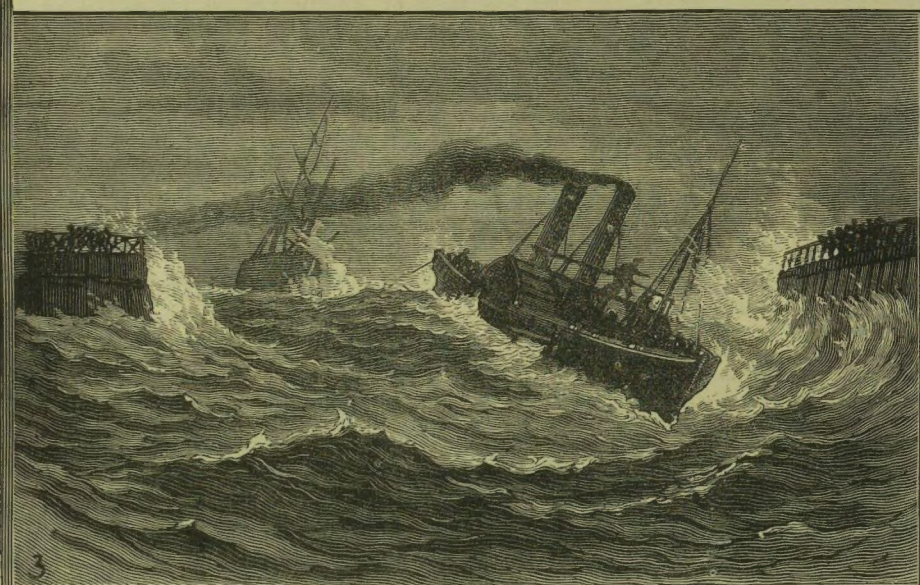
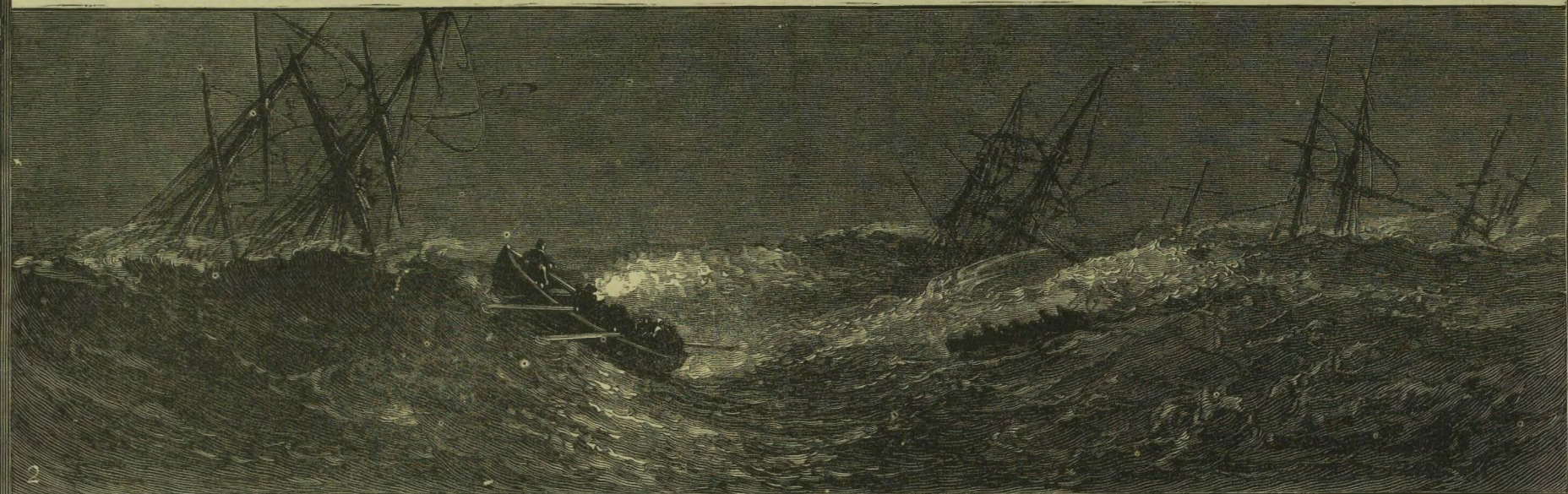
The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has returned to St. James's Palace from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

The Duke of Teck will preside at the opening meeting of the Hornsey Government School of Art next Wednesday.

WELCOME BANQUET TO NAVAL FORCES.

On Monday evening last, in the large new hall of Devonport—the Mayor of that town, Mr. G. T. Rolston, in the chair—a banquet was given by the townsfolk to the officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and Marines of H.M.S. Northumberland, H.M.S. Agincourt, H.M.S. Achilles, and the gunboat Mosquito, being part of the naval force of the Channel Squadron engaged in the late Egyptian War. We give an illustration of the festive scene at this entertainment. The gallant Jack Tars marched to it in procession, having mustered at the Dockyard, with the bands of the Dockyard Artillery Volunteers of the Devonport company of the Prince of Wales's Rifle Volunteers. The hall and stage were tastefully decorated with evergreens and plants, reflecting mirrors, and portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, with a few of some local public men, arranged round the walls; besides, suspended along the gallery, small bannerets bearing the names Ramleh, Kassassin, Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir, and Chalouf. The string band of H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, supported by Mr. John Pardew, violinist, played at intervals during the after-dinner proceedings, and Mr. Gillman sang a number of appropriate songs, such as "Hearts of Oak," "The Boatswain's Story," "The Bay of Biscay," reinforced in the chorus by the powerful lungs of his jovial audience. The Mayor was supported in presiding by Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., Colonel Sir W. Hamilton, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. Aubyn, Captain Bradshaw, R.N., C.B., Captain G. S. Bosanquet, R.N., commanding H.M.S. Northumberland, and other officers and gentlemen; but three non-commissioned officers and three seamen were among the speakers to return thanks for the crews of their respective ships. The company numbered about eight hundred in all.

The banquet given by the inhabitants of Portsmouth to the naval and military forces, including the Marines and Marine Artillery, on their return from Egypt, took place yesterday week, in the Drill-Hall Shed at Eastney Barracks, Southsea. In the absence of the Mayor from illness, the ex-Mayor (Alderman Pink) presided, supported by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. T. C. Bruce, M.P., Sir Drummond Wolff, M.P., Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Admiral Chads, and a number of naval and military officers. The following were the numbers of non-commissioned officers and men present:—Royal Marine Artillery, 376; Royal Marine Light Infantry, 40; Army Service Corps, 40; Royal Artillery, 60; Seaforth Highlanders, 77; Army Hospital Corps, 19; with detachments from several other corps; seamen of the Royal Navy from her Majesty's ships Minotaur and Inconstant, 500: total, 1167.



1. Life-boat to the rescue. 2. Signals for help. 3. Towing in a disabled vessel. 4. Brig striking the North Pier. 5. On Pakefield Beach. 6. Morning after the gale.

SKETCHES DURING THE GALE AT LOWESTOFT.



BANQUET TO THE NAVAL FORCES AT DEVONPORT.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Whilst the Commons have been steadfastly availing themselves of apt reiteration's artful aid, and by their generally dreary discursiveness have involuntarily offered fresh reasons for the adoption of the Closure, the Lords have preserved more than their wonted philosophic calm. The Upper Chamber has been closed for a fortnight; but their Lordships opportunely meet on the morrow of the annual distribution of Ministerial oleomargarine at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guildhall—an opportunity the Marquis of Salisbury is not likely to lose.

The Country may reasonably be sick of the interminable discussions and divisions on Procedure in the House of Commons. But the Opposition is still prolific in the delivery of the most ingenious pleas in defence of the alleged safeguards of freedom of speech. Ministers, on their side, recommend their reforms on the ground that they will not limit legitimate freedom of speech, but will only curtail that license of debate which had grown to be a national scandal.

The Prime Minister, though quite as ready as ever, it may be noticed, to reply with accustomed earnestness to the multitudinous arguments advanced against the Closure, has yet vouchsafed to allow some of his colleagues to speak on some of the sections of the subject. Such was the superabundant energy with which Mr. Gladstone started this autumn Session that it appeared at the outset as if the right hon. gentleman would have monopolised the whole of the speaking on the Treasury Bench. But, whilst the inexhaustible Premier, to his own satisfaction, demolished Mr. Gibson's vociferously offered reasons for Closure by a three-fourths majority, it was considerably left to the Marquis of Hartington to reply with logical acumen to Sir Stafford Northcote on the 2nd inst., when Mr. Gibson's motion was negatived by a majority of 84—322 against 238. It may be observed, in passing, that if Lord Randolph Churchill made (from a Party point of view) an inexpediently enlightened speech against this amendment of Mr. Gibson's, the noble Lord amply cried *peccavi* to the Carlton Club in the manifesto the *Times* printed, in large type, on Monday last.

The renovating influence of escape from the shackles of office has been exemplified by none of Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues so forcibly as it was by Mr. Bright upon his reappearance in the old familiar place below the gangway, where he and Mr. Cobden laboured so long and faithfully together in courageous advocacy of principles once considered unspeakably heterodox, but now incorporated in the law of the land. Mr. Bright's clear silver voice had not been heard in the House since, amid the silence of a hushed House, he with considerate reticence gave his reason for severing his Ministerial connection with Mr. Gladstone on account of the commencement of hostilities against Egypt. It was in his liveliest style that the right hon. gentleman on the night in question joined in the protracted debate on the first Procedure rule. Various proposals for Closure by a five-eighths majority, and of a more or less petty nature, having been rejected, Mr. W. H. Smith sacrificed himself to a certain extent on the altar of his Party by moving that a protest against Closure on the Journals of the House should be permissible. It was after Sir William Harcourt had replied to Mr. Smith, and Sir Richard Cross had been answered by Mr. Gladstone, that Mr. Bright rose, and, adroitly administering to the Conservative Opposition that pungent and pugilistic criticism of which he is master, roused the spirits of the Radical members and provoked the adverse cheers of hon. members opposite. Mr. Bright characterised Mr. Smith's suggestion as "childish." It was certainly unworthy the right hon. member for Westminster, who had steadily won an enviable reputation for sound common-sense. Yet the proposition, amended by Mr. O'Connor Power, was put to the vote; but was defeated by 98 against 67 votes.

Appetite comes in eating, says the French proverb. So does capacity for speaking increase with talking. Vain, however, is the endeavour to overwhelm with a flood of verbosity the Administration which has Mr. Gladstone for its head. On Monday the campaign against the Closure was resumed by Lord John Manners with characteristic alacrity and readiness. The noble Lord moved that when the Speaker comes to put the Closure question, vote should be taken by ballot—a proposition which brought up Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain in opposition, and Mr. Lowther in its favour, but which was negatived by 139 against 55 votes. There followed a fruitless and desultory conversation as to the advisability of defining what the Speaker should consider the "evident sense of the House." Next came the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's crucial motion for the rejection of the whole Closure resolution, the Ministerial reply to which was most vigorously begun by Sir William Harcourt. The Home Secretary put the argument in a nutshell when he said:—

You say you are contending for freedom of debate. I say we are for freedom of debate as much as you. . . . What you contend for is not freedom of debate, but to put a veto upon business.

Perhaps, the best speeches during Tuesday's debate were the vivacious protests of Sir W. Hart Dyke and Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. W. H. Smith, though Mr. Broadhurst's straightforward defence of the Closure was also noteworthy. Still (in spite of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's jocular suggestion of an adjournment till Friday) the unutterably wearisome Closure debate dragged its slow length along over Wednesday, with small probability of the division being arrived at till the close of the week.

The pencil of Mr. Harry Furniss has delineated the features of the noble Lords, and right hon. members of the past, present, or future, who have had most to say on Procedure in the House of Commons. Of the characteristically-portrayed Lord Randolph Churchill, it may be said that he has so considerably improved his position as Leader of his Party of Four that he may not unlikely be chosen as the Mr. Chamberlain of the next Conservative Ministry—if he be not the absolute chief. Except that he has made good his reputation of being one of the loudest speakers in the House, Mr. Gibson has little save his ceaseless activity to be really proud of. In readiness of debate, and earnestness of enunciation, Mr. Gladstone is still peerless. As was said of an illustrious predecessor, so it may well be said of the present Prime Minister, "We're all proud of him!" If Sir Stafford Northcote, as titular Leader of the Opposition, cannot get out of the gentle ambling movement that comes naturally to him, he has the merit of, at least, trying to be less forcible. In their habits, as they live, and speak in Parliament, may also be recognised the Boreas of the Treasury Bench, Sir William Harcourt; the Marquis of Hartington, who might be terser; Mr. Henry Chaplin, who might with advantage give up the Turveydrop style of deportment; Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, as the astute and icily cool chief of the Irish Home-Rule Party; and Mr. Henry Labouchere, who, from his advantageous place on the front bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, can amusingly and calmly put forth such strong Radical arguments.

Coming to the Egyptian problem, the discussion of which has been postponed from week to week, Sir Stafford Northcote

has at length determined to join issue with the Government. The right hon. Baronet will call attention to the continued employment of British troops in Egypt; and will rather mildly move—

That this House is entitled to a fuller explanation of the nature and proposed duration of such employment, and the estimated cost thereof, than it has yet received.

More to the point is Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amendment thereto:—

That this House, while recognising the necessity for fuller information as to the continued employment of her Majesty's Forces in Egypt, is of opinion that no further military operations in that country should be sanctioned which are calculated to interfere with the Egyptian nation in obtaining control over its own institutions.

The Extra Supplement.

"SALE OF THE BOAT."

A piteous story is told in the picture, by Mr. P. R. Morris, we have engraved—which many of our readers will remember to have seen in the summer at Burlington House. The mainstay of a poor fisher-family is removed. For the last time he has reaped his precarious harvest. The toiler of the sea is at rest under the treacherous surface, now so smooth and bright; or may be in the little churchyard near beach or cliff. The widow has no longer to watch through the cruel storms of black nights and darksome days; yet who so sad and desolate as she? She has, however, her two little ones preserved to her, and the boat is saved from the wreck of her life. But one of her children is little more than a babe. In the happy unconsciousness of early childhood as to the import of death and the bitterness of bereavement, he plays with the sand of the shore as it slips—apt emblem of life itself—insensitively through his fingers. The other boy is old enough to sympathise with his mother's grief, though still so young that only just now has he weaned himself from his toy-boat lying, with broken mast, neglected at his feet; and it will be long years before he could take his lost father's place. So the boat that has hitherto been the ark of safety must be sold; and the widow comes to watch it for the last time. But as the thousand hopes and fears that cluster round it press on her mind linked to the past and the future, well may she turn aside her head with wistful, tearful eyes. Yet she might surely find some crumbs of comfort in the sympathy evinced by some of those who come to view the boat. The poor help the poor, and, remembering the widow and the fatherless, will have their reward.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Official notice is given that the state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The Government have decided to build a harbour of refuge at Peterhead, mainly by convict labour.

The Earl of Durham has again returned 15 per cent of the rents of his tenants in the county of Durham.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson began on Monday the sale of the fourth portion of the Sunderland library.

Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, has returned to London, and has resumed his official duties.

Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., was yesterday week elected for Edinburgh to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cowan's retirement.

The total number of meals given at the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge during the year ending Oct. 31 was 127,906.

The Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the room of the late Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

Eleven persons were injured in an accident which occurred on Monday night, near Nine Elms, to a London and North-Western train from New Croydon to Willesden.

A terrible disaster is reported from the Clay Cross Colliery, in Derbyshire, where an explosion took place on Tuesday, with, it is feared, the loss of more than twenty lives.

The late Mr. G. E. J. Powell, of Nanteos, has left a bequest of books, pictures, and antiquities to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, amounting to the value of £2000.

Lord and Lady Brabazon have offered to give a number of seats for the use of the public, to be placed at the obelisk in Old-street and in other eligible sites in Shoreditch parish.

There are to be great rejoicings on the 24th inst. and following days at Marston Park, Frome, in celebration of the majority of Viscount Dungarvan, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery.

A show of St. Bernard dogs has been held in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, a number of remarkably fine animals being on exhibition. A large attendance testified to the great interest taken in the show.

Cornelius Shea, a farmer's son, was on Monday sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at the Dublin Commission Court for being one of a party of Moonlighters who fired shots into a farmer's house near Killarney.

Her Majesty's Judges and Counsel were on the 2nd inst. received at breakfast by the Lord Chancellor at his residence, and afterwards went in procession to Westminster Hall, where their Lordships opened their respective courts.

An exhibition was opened at Wrexham last week by Countess Grosvenor. The object of the exhibition is to encourage a taste for art-industry in the neighbourhood. There were 1800 entries in the various classes.

Sir John Lubbock presided at a conference of officers of Liberal associations, held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, at which papers were read and discussed. In the evening there was a dinner, at which Sir C. Dilke presided.

The nomination of candidates for the London School Board took place on Tuesday. Candidates may be withdrawn up to Tuesday next, and the polling is fixed for the 24th. There is a prospect of a contest in all the divisions.

A General Order issued last Saturday by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief gives a list of 213 warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army who have been awarded silver medals for "long service and good conduct."

In the course of last week 2896 births and 1502 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 111, whereas the deaths were 120 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years.

Last Saturday evening the twenty-first series of winter meetings was opened at the Lambeth Baths, Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., presiding. It was stated by the Rev. G. M. Murphy that during the past twenty winters 2,500,000 attendances had been registered at the various gatherings.

Mr. Walpole, who is seventy-six years of age, and has represented the University of Cambridge more than a quarter of a century, has written to the Vice-Chancellor, announcing that, both on public and private grounds, he intends to retire from Parliamentary life at the close of the present Session.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on Monday, the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding, at which it was unanimously resolved to vote with the Opposition when the House divides upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for the rejection of the first rule of procedure.

Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., presided on the 2nd inst. over a meeting at the Mansion House, in aid of the movement for popularising the National Anthem in India. Canon Harford, Sir Lewis Jackson, Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P., and Canon Rowsell were amongst the speakers.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Dover branch of the School of Science and Art took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a fashionable assembly, at the school. The prizes were presented by Major-General Newdigate, O.B. (commanding South-Eastern District), and Mrs. Newdigate.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized 41 tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of these 33 tons came by land and 8 by water; and 35 tons were wet fish and 6 tons shell fish. In the same period the weight of fish delivered at the market was 12,995 tons, of which 9305 tons came by land.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Aberdeen last Saturday it was intimated that Mr. George Thompson, of Pitmiddden, a local shipowner, and for some time M.P. for Aberdeen, had presented £8000 to the University, to be applied to medical bursaries. Mr. Thompson has also given £4000 to the local charities.

On Monday night, the proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the new year were opened with an address by the president, Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, in which he spoke of the events of the past session, the hopes and expectations of the present one, and generally of matters now interesting the world of architecture and its sister arts.

Mr. James Anthony Froude presided on Monday over a gathering of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Aborigines Protection Society, at which Mr. Saul Solomon, of the Legislative Assembly for Capetown, was presented with an address thanking him for his eminent services on all questions affecting the rights and interests of the natives of the colony.

The imports of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool during the past week show an increase in live stock and a slight decrease in fresh meat when contrasted with the figures of the previous week; the total being 1189 cattle, 1889 sheep, 2007 quarters of beef, and 370 carcasses of mutton.

Mr. Froude gave the opening address of the session yesterday week at the Midland Institute, Birmingham. He spoke upon government by party, and pointed out that the people are now the real sovereigns of this country. He said he distrusted all mere intellectual culture; such culture, to answer its purpose, must be taken as a complement to work, not as its substitute.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Association for the Defence of Property in Ireland was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House, when a report was read showing that the work done in Ireland had been attended with great success in vindicating the law. The necessity for the continuance of the society was maintained for some time longer.

On the 2nd inst. the Lord Mayor remitted to Dublin a final instalment of £701 towards "The Association for the Relief of Ladies in Distress through Non-Payment of Rent in Ireland." This makes a total remittance of £15,701. The fund at the Mansion House, the accounts of which have been audited by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., is now closed, but that at Dublin continues open.

On Tuesday evening the Duke of Albany presided over the thirty-second anniversary dinner of the Ham-common National Orphan Home. Amongst those present were Lord Elcho, M.P., Lord Carlingford, Earl Brownlow, the Lord Mayor, Alderman McArthur, M.P., and General Taylor. The appeal of his Royal Highness on behalf of the institution resulted in subscriptions amounting to £1780.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to become president of the proposed National Liberal Club, the opening meeting of which is to be held on the 16th inst., at which Lord Northbrook will preside.—In connection with Mr. Gladstone's fiftieth year of service in the House of Commons, the leading Liberals of Liverpool have resolved to invite the Premier to a public banquet in that city (either before or after the visit to Midlothian constituents) in honour of the event.

There was a meeting of the Smithfield Club last week to make arrangements for the show. The report presented by the secretary was of a highly satisfactory character, the number of entries being quite upon a level with those of last year. The show is fixed to open on Monday, Dec. 4, continuing the four following days. The prize list, in addition to the champion plate, cups, and gold and silver medals, will reach nearly £3000 in money. The demands for space in the bazaar and the new and enlarged arcade are already very great.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on the 2nd inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi, several instances were reported of life having been recently saved by life-boat crews, and payments amounting to £2400 were made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution. The late Miss E. H. Outlaw, of Weymouth, had left the institution a legacy of £100. Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to different life-boat stations.

The Rev. Dr. Porter, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor for next year.—The following undermentioned gentlemen were on Monday elected Fellows of St. John's College:—William Johnson Sollas, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Geology University College, Bristol, first-class natural science tripos, 1874; John Shapland Yeo, B.A., second wrangler and second Smith's mathematical prizeman, 1882; and Thomas George Tucker, B.A., second classic and Chancellor's classical medallist, 1882.—Mr. John Robert Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History, has been elected to a Professional Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College.—At Oxford Mr. Richmond has resigned the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, to which chair he was appointed in 1879.

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SALE OF THE BOAT.

FROM THE PICTURE BY P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

"Damocles" and "No New Thing" are very fair novels, but the strength of this month's *Cornhill* lies in its miscellaneous papers, two or three of which are of remarkable merit. It would be difficult to find in fiction a more quaintly, almost absurdly, tragic story than the perfectly true history of the "Roman penny-a-liner in the Eighteenth Century." The Roman Government, annoyed at the private circulation of manuscript libels, offer a handsome reward for every copy, with the result of stimulating the manufacture. The libellers simply carry their wares to the Government, which goes on for a time paying for lampoons against itself, until a discovery is made, and the comedy ends upon the scaffold. The second part of a paper on Miss Edgeworth, which we cannot err in attributing to Mrs. Litchie, is so charming in virtue of its extracts from the novelist's kindly, shrewd, and graphic correspondence, as to justify higher expectations of that fuller but still condensed biography which is understood to be in preparation in another quarter. "The Menacing Comet" and "A Corner of Devon" are chapters of popular science by well-known hands. "The Decay of Literature" assumes in its title a very contestable proposition. If a comparative dearth of great authors were a token of literary decline, decay would be the rule, and the supposed normal state of literature the exception. Every brilliant era must be succeeded by one of inferior resplendence, or its brilliancy would cease to be exceptional.

The readers of *Macmillan*, still bereaved of Mr. Hawthorne's powerful romance, may find some consolation in a new fiction by Mrs. Oliphant, "The Widow's Son." The mystic promise of the title is not, so far, redeemed by anything in the story, but the portraits of mother and son, if by no means original, are still drawn with admirable truth and delicacy. Mr. Grant Allen "sets out to prove" that "wheat ranks by origin as a degenerate and degraded lily"—a pregnant fact for the æsthetic school. "Home Rule under the Roman Empire" shows the great advance in the knowledge of Roman history which has been effected since Gibbon's time by the discovery and study of inscriptions, and propounds the interesting speculation that the first genius of the modern Parliamentary system may be found in the provincial assemblies of the Roman empire. Professor Seeley's Birmingham address on history, Mr. Magnus's paper on Heine, and Miss Strettel's account of a North American Indian festival are all worth reading; but the most remarkable contribution to the number is Miss Wood's paraphrase of "The Poem of Pentaur," in which the old Egyptian land is most successfully presented in the garb of Macaulay.

The first number of *Longman's Magazine* is interesting as a successful attempt to afford high-class periodical literature at half the usual price. This enterprising venture was briefly noticed in our issue of Oct. 28.

Blackwood is at once more varied than usual and more devoid of articles of note. The most interesting is a learned and ingenious essay on "Resemblances in Literature," full of out-of-the-way parallels or plagiarisms, which it must have required an unusual amount of reading to detect. It would seem that the best authors are often the worst offenders. "Sketches from the Dutch Seaside" and "Baghdad on the Queen's Birthday" are picturesque and entertaining papers, and "The Factor's Shooting" is an amusing story. The writer of "The Late Campaign" would evidently give much to be able to find serious fault with Sir Garnet Wolseley, but his military frankness keeps him straight.

A special effort has evidently been made to start the *Fortnightly Review* with élan under its new editorship. The roll of contributors includes many distinguished names, and indicates a partial reversion to the original principle of opening the review to all varieties of opinion. Sir Samuel Baker and Mr. A. J. Wilson, for instance, differ widely in their views respecting the proper way of dealing with Egypt, and the former sees clearly what the latter does not see, that the British protectorate affords the only chance for the decent government of the country. Mr. Wilson seems to think that if England only withdrew from interference the French, the Italians, the Turks, and "the cosmopolitan Jews" would be sufficiently obliging to do the same. The under-bred style of Mr. Healy, M.P., should not prevent attention to his really interesting paper on the Irish Parliamentary party. Like other Irish writers, however, Mr. Healy carefully evades such awkward questions as to what, in the event of Home Rule being conceded, is likely to happen to the owners of property, to popular education, and the customs duties. The inference is irresistible that Home Rule is only desired as a means to ends which a civilised government cannot promote. Conservative sentiment is represented by Lord Carnarvon's plea for moderate Conservatism under the semblance of a panegyric of Lord Falkland; and the curious outbreak of discontent attributed to "two Conservatives," who, if Conservatives at all, must belong to the "Fourth Party." Sir Bartle Frere has a good deal to say in defence of his policy in Zululand. An anonymous manifesto from M. Gambetta's party should have been purged of its French idioms. There is much good sense but little novelty in Mr. Bryce's survey of American institutions. The only important contribution with no reference to politics is Professor Mosley's notice of the life and work of the late lamented Professor Balfour. The moral beauty of the deceased's character is more effectively exhibited than his scientific eminence, probably because Professor Mosley omits to make allowance for the general ignorance of physiology signalled by himself.

The *Nineteenth Century* has several articles of great public interest, especially Sir F. Roberts's exposure of the defects, fortunately remediable, which prevent our short-service system from being adequate for anything more than such a brief flash of energy as the Egyptian expedition; and Mr. Shaw Lefevre's seductive picture of the architectural improvements which public or private munificence might accomplish in the vicinity of Whitehall and Hyde Park Corner. The great defect of short service as at present managed is, according to General Roberts, that the reserve, which ought to be jealously nurtured to fill up losses in the ranks, is used up from the very first in bringing up regiments to their proper complement, and making good the deficiencies of weakly youths who should never have been enlisted. Mr. Lefevre makes the welcome announcement that the removal of the Duke's statue from the arch has been determined upon. Mr. Dicey, commenting upon the affairs of Egypt with his usual straightforward good sense, has anticipated the Government measure of intrusting our affairs in that country to a single superintendent of first-class political distinction, though he names Mr. Goschen instead of Lord Dufferin. Mr. Morley, treating of "Irish Revolution and English Liberals," puts his finger at once on the insuperable objection to Home Rule, the certainty that an Irish Legislature would exclude English manufactures. Miss Harkness has prepared a very useful digest of statistics bearing upon the claims and grievances of railway servants; and Dr. Jessopp's picture of the superstitions of the Norfolk peasantry is at once painful and amusing. Mr.

Matthew Arnold's Liverpool discovery of the advantage of light, even without sweetness, has been already sufficiently discussed by the press; and gods and men must by this time be tired of Mr. Goldwin Smith's quarrel with the Jews. His premises seem to justify mediæval and Russian persecution, but he abstains from pushing them to their logical conclusion. One can scarcely wonder at French statesmen, however inconsistent, deeming a little mild persecution a preferable alternative to the inculcation at the State's expense of such imbecile trash as Father Clarke propounds in his defence of "modern miracles." Were religious instruction in France in lay hands, however orthodox, the case would be very different.

This difficult question of public instruction in France forms the subject of an important contribution to the *Contemporary Review* from the pen of M. Jules Simon, who, as may well be supposed, finds enough to criticise in the recent legislation, and in the violence and unfairness of both the extreme parties. Professor Max Müller has a good word to say for Hindu veracity, a feature usually deemed absent from the national character. Much of his argument is based upon Hindu precepts, which prove little as to Hindu practice. Mr. Keay, trying to prove that the Western Powers should never have interfered at all in Egyptian affairs, proves very clearly that they ought to have interfered long ago. French interference in Tongking has no such justification; and Mr. Gundry, detailing its history, draws attention to the strong probability that it will one day involve France in a war with China.

The *Century* has a splendidly illustrated paper on Venice, the letterpress contributed by no less a writer than Mr. Henry James, whose own portrait graces an appreciative but not very searching criticism upon him by Mr. Howells. Miss Nightingale's portrait similarly adorns an excellent and copiously illustrated article on nursing as a profession for women. Among the most remarkable contributions are a sketch of Victor Hugo, by Alphonse Daudet, more remarkable, however, for the authorship than the substance; and an essay advocating the abolition of trial by jury, a dangerous experiment in a country where the Judges are elected by the popular vote. The most interesting paper in the number, however, is Mrs. Mitchell's account, with engravings, of the newly-discovered Pergamenean sculptures, which will henceforth form the greatest artistic glory of Berlin, and which have so completely upset all the received notions of the decay of Greek art after Alexander the Great. *Harper* appeals strongly to English readers by a beautifully illustrated description of "the home of the Doones" in the wilds of Exmoor, the scene of Mr. Blackmore's novel. "The Early Quakers" and "Southern California" are no less successful vehicles for first-class wood engraving. Among the un-illustrated articles, the best is an essay upon what appears the difficult problem of living comfortably upon small means in New York, where marriage seems to be becoming an impossibility, except for the very rich or the very poor. In the *Atlantic Monthly*, besides Mr. Hardy's tale "Two on a Tower" and Mr. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince," there are several articles of interest.

Temple Bar boasts a royal contributor in the Queen of Roumania, whose tale, "A Love Tragedy," is distinguished by real, if somewhat feverish, power. "The Last of the Georges," the late King of Hanover, is the subject of an agreeable sketch, principally made up from the Court gossip of Herr Meding. "Shelley as a Teacher" has many good remarks, especially on the favourable position occupied by Shelley between the schools of belief and negation, the peculiar characteristics of his genius affiliating him to both. There is a striking astronomical paper on "the birth and death of worlds" in *Belgravia*; Mr. Anstey's tale, "An Undergraduate's Aunt," is merely a farcical trifle. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is very readable, but has nothing of especial note except Dr. Japp's account of Sampson Reed, an American thinker who appears to have had a decided influence on Emerson.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. are issuing "Greater London," by Mr. Edward Walford, uniform with "Old and New London;" the first part is accompanied by a map of the district to be treated, a circle about fifteen miles radius from Charing-cross. These publishers are also bringing out a reprint of their "World of Wonders," including the most recent discoveries of science. The editor of the "Magazine of Art" has issued a programme of the features, some of them being of special interest, which will characterise the new volume beginning with the November part. This month's part of the "Quiver" begins a new volume, full of promise. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous periodicals include—*Picturesque Europe*, the *Family Magazine*, *Little Folks*, *Universal History*, *Gleanings from Popular Authors*, *Picturesque America*, *British Ballads*, *Old and New London*, *Old and New Edinburgh*, *Science for All*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Royal Shakspeare*, *Leopold Shakspeare*, *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*, the *Sea*, and *Familiar Wild Birds*.

"The Theatre" contains, as usual, a pleasant chatty monthly review of the Drama, Music and the Fine Arts.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. issue the first parts of "The Child's Instructor" and the "Illustrated Bible for the Young," and another part of their "Universal Instructor."

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—*Art and Letters*, *Men of Mark*, *Competitor*, *Portfolio*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *United Service Magazine*, *London Society*, the *Squire*, *Across Country*, *St. James's*, *Churchman*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine* (the first number of a new series), *Pathways of Palestine*, *St. Nicholas*, *Irish Monthly*, *Burlington*, *Science Gossip*, *Argosy*, the *Manchester Quarterly*, *Time*, the *Month* (a Catholic Magazine and Review), *Our Little Ones* (the first number of a new series, beautifully embellished, now published at threepence), *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Celebrities of the Day*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Journal of Forestry*, *Antiquary*, *Bibliographer*; *Fashion Books*—*Le Follet*, *Le Moniteur de la Mode*, *Ladies' Gazette*, *World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Treasury*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*; and *Monthly Parts of Chambers's Journal*, *All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Union Jack* (a new and enlarged series), *Harper's Young People*, *Knowledge*, *Our Darlings*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*.

In the Supplement to this week's Number will be found an Engraving, with a brief description, of the bracelet given by the ladies of Preston to the Duchess of Albany. It is there stated that the bracelet was delivered to her Royal Highness by the Duke of Cambridge, who undertook to do so when he was at Preston, as representing the Duke of Albany, in September last. But we learn from the *Preston Guardian* of Wednesday that the Mayor of that town, Mr. Birley, with his daughter, had the honour last week to visit the Duke and Duchess of Albany, at Claremont, when Miss Birley presented this gift, on behalf of the ladies of Preston, with a suitable address. Her Royal Highness made a very gracious reply, expressing her regret, and that of her husband, that they were unable to attend the Preston Guild Festival.

BIOGRAPHIES.

Finality is unattainable in this world apparently, as regards biographical no less than other matters, else the two volumes entitled *The Salon of Madame Necker*: by Vicomte d'Haussonville, translated from the French by Henry M. Trollope (Chapman and Hall), would undoubtedly never have been published and a very interesting book would never have seen the light. For of M. Necker, the celebrated financier, of Madame Necker, his amiable wife, and of Madame de Staël, their famous daughter, if of anybody, it might have been supposed that there remained nothing, of the biographical sort, to be said. But M. d'Haussonville, to whose family the Neckers' some time estate of Coppet Castle, in the Canton of Vaud, now belongs, found reason in these latter days to think differently. He examined the archives stowed away at Coppet, and was led to conclude from the documents he discovered there that Madame Necker and some of the friends who frequented her drawing-room, including, of course, her husband and her daughter, were not yet sufficiently well known to biographers and the readers of biographies. Hence his very pleasant and interesting work, which has been translated readably enough, but somewhat loosely and sometimes unidiomatically. And here it may be remarked, by-the-way, that, if a translation be intended, as surely it must be, for the assistance of persons imperfectly acquainted, or entirely unacquainted, with the French language, there is no reason why the verse, which is pretty abundantly sprinkled over the pages in the two volumes, should be left untranslated: anybody who can master the verse can master the prose also, unless we are to imagine that a special inspiration is vouchsafed in the case of the former. The contents of the two volumes do not altogether bear out the title; for, though there are many pleasant and striking little sketches of the persons who met and of the scenes which took place from time to time in the drawing-room of Madame Necker, the book, as a whole, must be regarded chiefly as an essay concerning the personal appearance, the character, and the career, political and social, of the two Neckers, husband and wife, and as an attempt to vindicate the claims of the former as a great administrator, who, but for petty jealousies, might have prevented the dreadful Revolution, and to angelicise the latter at the expense of the inconstant Gibbon, to whose inconstancy, it may be, we are in a manner indebted for his *Roman History*. For the whole story of the love-affair is retold with additions or comments redounding to his discredit, with a portrait of him drawn by her and of her drawn by him, with letters, with verses, and with descriptions of interviews. That Gibbon behaved badly is generally admitted, and has once more been proved; but it will now be plain, if it was not quite patent long ago, that Madame Necker, Mdle. Curchod by birth, was, as many excellent and clever women are, vain, self-conscious, weakly ambitious, of a warm disposition but mistress of her feelings, regardless of the main chance, a devoted wife, a not particularly judicious mother, a good friend, a humane and benevolent patroness, charitable if ostentatious also, and, in the midst of the corrupt society which she courted for her amusement and for the increase of her consequence, a highly respectable person. But it really matters very little what manner of woman she was, at this distance of time, unless it be for the purposes of controversialists who would maintain that you can touch pitch and not be defiled.

The little volumes containing sketches of "English Political Leaders" are certainly very handy; and, as they are all, apparently, to be furnished with an index, they are likely to be extremely useful, though meagreness may seem to be characteristic of *William Pitt*: by Lewis Sergeant (W. Isbister), when the grandeur of the subject and the importance of the period is considered. But limits of space, no doubt, are a great hindrance. At the same time, when space is to be economised, it is a question whether it would not be better to gain a little room for matters of weight by the omission of comparatively trivial, not to say irrelevant, details, such as the pious ejaculation of Chancellor Thurlow on a memorable occasion and the profane rejoinder of Wilkes. Anecdotes of this kind are trite and, nevertheless, are continually being repeated at social gatherings, so that there is little or no fear lest they should be forgotten, even if they be omitted from the biographies into which it is natural enough that, where brevity is no object, they should be introduced by way of enlivenment. One would have thought, moreover, that the requisite number of pages would have been filled even to overflowing with the most concise account possible of so momentous a life as William Pitt's, together with the remarks absolutely necessary to elucidate the course of events and to render his policy intelligible; but that this was not so must be inferred from the fact that long extracts are occasionally given from documents to which some readers will think that it would have been quite sufficient to make a bare allusion. However, the author had his own views about the style in which his work would be best composed, and a reader of his volume will learn, pleasantly and easily enough, to form a pretty distinct idea of the Herculean labours performed by "The Saviour of Europe."

Literary elegance is by no means conspicuous in *Lord Palmerston*: by Anthony Trollope (W. Isbister), one of the volumes forming the series entitled "English Political Leaders." The author, indeed, has employed a sort of familiar, slipshod style, as if he were delivering his private opinion to a friend over a glass of wine. He adopts the tone not so much of a mere biographer and commentator as of an apologist or champion, and an apologist or champion of the Palmerstonian type, with an intermixture of the bully. His principal object is evidently not to set before his readers a dispassionate account of Lord Palmerston's life and political career, but to convince them that the late Prince Consort formed a wrong impression about his Lordship and his Lordship's "personal manner of conducting the foreign affairs," and that Mr. John Morley unjustly attributes to his Lordship a tendency to modify his bluster according to the strength of the Power he attempted to bully. The way in which the author, who himself admits that "no doubt Lord Palmerston had been rough: a man who will not be bullied will sometimes bully," tries to produce the desired conviction reminds one a little of the arbitrary Peter's in "A Tale of a Tale;" it does not consist altogether in downright assertion, but there is more of that than of unquestionable evidence. Bully or no bully, however, Lord Palmerston was immensely popular with his countrymen; "we are all proud of him," as somebody said; and the volume containing the short memoirs of him, the cursory notice of his political life both in office and out of office, the anecdotes about the absurd attacks made upon him as a traitor, and the defence of him against allegations of offensiveness and a calculating offensiveness will be one of the most constantly-thumbed volumes, no doubt, among the whole series of "English Political Leaders."

At a meeting of the Judges, held at Westminster last Saturday, Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Manisty, and Mr. Justice Lopes were selected as Election Petition Judges for 1882-3.

T H E F L O O D S I N T H E T Y R O L .



AUSTRIAN RIFLEMEN WORKING TO PROTECT THE RAILWAY.



THE FLOODS NEAR LINZ.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. F. BALFOUR,
GRENADEER GUARDS.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE CRITCHETT, OCULIST.



THE LATE CAPTAIN C. N. JONES,
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE LATE MR. G. CRITCHETT.

Ophthalmic surgery has sustained a loss by the death last week of Mr. George Critchett, the eminent oculist, which took place at his residence in Harley-street, aged sixty-four. The deceased was a pupil of the late Mr. John Scott, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1839, and a Fellow in 1844. He was for many years Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery at the London Hospital; and at the time of his decease was Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields. The deceased was a very skilful operator in diseases of the eye, and his practice in this delicate branch of surgery has been very extensive. Mr. Critchett was elected a member of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1871, and was one of the first who passed the examination for the Fellowship of the College under the new charter of 1843. He was President of the International Conference upon Ophthalmology in 1872, and held the Vice-Presidency of the Ophthalmological Society to the time of his death. He was also a Past President of the Hunterian Society, and had received other scientific distinctions.

Mr. W. D. Andrews, Q.C., was sworn in last Saturday, in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, as a Judge of the High Court in Ireland.

OFFICERS KILLED IN EGYPT.

In addition to the officers already noticed as having been killed in the battle at Tel-el-Kebir, we now give the portrait of Captain Christopher Neeld Jones, of the Connaught Rangers, who was temporarily attached to the Royal Irish Regiment, and who was also among the slain. Captain Jones was born in August, 1851, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo Jones, of Kelston Park, Somerset. He was educated at Rugby, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Army by purchase as an Ensign in the 89th Foot (Princess Victoria's) in December, 1870. He received his Lieutenant's commission in the October following, and in December, 1880, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He volunteered for service in the Egyptian campaign.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick Balfour, of the Grenadiers, one among the wounded, has taken place since he was brought home. He was born April, 1846, eldest son of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, and of Lady Isabella Balfour, daughter of the first Earl of Cawdor. He entered the Army as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in August, 1865. He received his commission as Lieutenant and Captain in February, 1869, and that of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1876, and was appointed Regimental Major in April last.

THE LATE FLOODS AND GALES.

The last days of October and the first days of November, as well in England as in several parts of the Continent, witnessed a severe visitation of floods caused by the incessant heavy rains in the low-lying districts adjacent to large rivers. The valley of the Thames, more especially in the neighbourhood of Twickenham and Kingston, Eton and Windsor, and Reading, was inundated to a wide extent. At Canterbury, the small river Stour became so swollen as to flood the lower parts of the town. In the West of England, an extensive district at the confluence of the Tone and the Parrett, and around the Isle of Athelney, was submerged for many days. At the same time violent gales have prevailed on the eastern coast, and wrecks have taken place, at Lowestoft and elsewhere, of which we now present a few illustrations, as well as of the floods inland, from Sketches by our local correspondents.

A great deal of damage was done to property lying along the reaches of the Thames, from Sonning, by Reading and Pangbourne, to beyond Streatley. The waters covered thousands of acres, and extended as far as the eye can reach, presenting the appearance of an inland sea. The late flood is said to equal in magnitude the memorable one of twenty-two years ago and that of 1832. The roads in many districts were quite impassable, and the low-lying parts of the town of Reading were under water; so that people were living in the upper



THE LATE FLOODS: SCENE IN CAVERSHAM ROAD, READING.

parts of their cottages, the lower rooms being filled by the flood. Boats and punts were plying for hire in the main road up to Caversham railway arch. Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, to enable their workmen who live on the other side of the Thames to get to work, had them conveyed backwards and forwards in a number of vehicles. At Lower Caversham several blocks of houses were isolated, and the ground floors were flooded up to the window-sills by the swollen river. The inhabitants had betaken themselves to the upper storeys of their dwellings, and the bakers and other tradesmen serving them had to go from house to house in punts, and hand the food in through the upper room windows by means of long poles. The floods in the Reading district have assumed a very serious aspect for farmers along the inundated levels, inasmuch as they experienced considerable difficulty in keeping their cattle alive. Many horses and head of cattle had to be extricated in boats. The north-western suburbs of Windsor and the Home Park were inundated, Eton and the College being surrounded with water, and it poured over the Eton-wick-road like a cataract. No ground was left available for football or sports of any kind, the playing fields having been converted into lakes. Between Windsor Castle and Staines the country on each side of the Thames was flooded, and the roads were impassable. The South-Western trains from Waterloo, on nearing Datchet, had to pass through about 200 yards of flood water before reaching the station, while the centre of the village was inundated, and punts were being used by the residents. The Island Hotel at Twickenham was almost completely isolated, and the eyots at Richmond were covered with several feet of water.

At Canterbury the houses adjoining the Stour were flooded so that their inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in the upper storeys, and boats had to be used for the conveyance of persons to their houses, and also as a means of obtaining provisions. The postal delivery was carried out on a novel plan. Seated in a cart, the postman proceeded down the flooded streets affixing the letters to the end of a long pole, and by this means delivering them to the occupiers of the houses. Pasture land and gardens extending over several miles, both above and below Canterbury, were covered to a considerable depth.

The Exeter Canal has this week burst its embankment, and flooded the adjacent meadows. The navigation between Exeter and the sea has been interrupted.

At Lowestoft, on Saturday, the 28th inst., from six o'clock in the evening till midnight, there was terrible havoc of many vessels during the sudden gale, which drove them ashore north and south of the harbour. The ordinary life-boat crew of Lowestoft, for some reason or other, could not be got together, and this caused a deplorable delay. The boat was not launched till eleven o'clock, although men could be heard calling for assistance from six till twelve o'clock, and the life-boat house was within a mile of several vessels that were in distress. Three of the crew of the brig Isis, of Cowes, could have been saved had the life-boat been an hour earlier. The screw-steamer, Secret, of Hartlepool, was wrecked and twelve of the crew lost, only one being saved. On the other hand, much credit is due to the service of the rocket apparatus, under the command of Mr. Simes, chief officer of the Coastguard. It was shortly before six o'clock when this arrived on the south pier. The rocket was fired, and, notwithstanding the fury of the gale, communication was secured, and fifteen men were saved from the brig Messenger, of Blyth. This number included beachmen, who had boarded the vessel in the course of the afternoon. At Paketfield five men were rescued by means of the rocket apparatus from a vessel which went to pieces within fifteen minutes after the crew were landed. Meanwhile six or seven other vessels had grounded a short distance south of the pier, and the cries of the crews for assistance were heard by hundreds of persons on the pier and along the beach. Shortly after eleven o'clock the rocket apparatus men established communication with a vessel, and brought one man ashore in the cradle. The Lowestoft life-boat succeeded in taking from the brig Mornington, of Colchester, eight of her own crew and eight of the crew of the brig Susannah Dixon, of Whitby, and landed them about two o'clock on Sunday morning. At Corton the crew of a schooner was saved by the rocket apparatus. The rocket-line was also fired over another schooner a Corton, but before it could be utilised the vessel went to pieces and the crew were drowned. An heroic act was noted during the general horror and confusion. A man from one of the stranded vessels clung to instead of getting into the cradle of the rocket apparatus. On being hauled ashore he was heard to exclaim that he must drop off. Upon this Childs, a local coastguardman, who had a life-belt on, jumped from the pier into the raging waters, and saved the almost exhausted seaman. Eight men were drowned off Southwold in a boat from the brig Warrior Queen, of Whitby. Several additional wrecks are reported in the shipping news; but in these cases all lives were saved.

THE FLOODS IN THE TYROL.

Great disaster has befallen the Alpine valleys of the Tyrol, for the second time this autumn, by floods even more destructive than those which visited that region two months ago. The river Etsch, as the Adige is called by the German-speaking inhabitants of its upper district, the Drave, the Eisack, the Rienza, and the Telfer, have overflowed their banks, and in some of the narrow parts of their valleys have caused a terrible rising of the waters, aggravated by the force of a violent wind blowing in the contrary direction. Between Trient and Lavis railway communication has been entirely cut off. Some of the bridges on the Botzen-Meran line have again been swept away, thereby isolating Botzen completely. On the Southern Railway, from the town of Oberdrauburg to Doblach, the water was standing in some places to a depth of seven feet above the rails. Numerous bridges along this line have been swept away, and telegraph communication with Brixen, Botzen, Meran, and other places is entirely interrupted. The towns and villages of Southern Tyrol and part of Carinthia are in imminent danger, as it is extremely difficult to render them any assistance. The military stationed in or near the threatened districts have, however, been ordered to do their utmost. Where communication has been possible the soldiers have not failed to extend help to the inhabitants, and to construct barriers for the defence of the roads and railways, as is shown in one of the Sketches we have engraved. In the Pusterthal, the towns of Bruneck, Niederdorf, and Welsberg, have again suffered not less than in September last; while much damage has also been caused by the inundation below Linz, in the plains of the Danube, in Upper Austria. The valley of Grindelwald, in Switzerland, has experienced a similar affliction, accompanied by a hurricane which unroofed many buildings, and overthrew some houses entirely, depriving their inhabitants of shelter. We also hear, from the South of France, that Cannes was visited last week by a tremendous storm and flood, which did an immense amount of mischief.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

A magnificent work of descriptive topography, and an historical commentary, dealing with one of the most celebrated of Italian cities, is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Livingston. It is *Florence*, by Charles Yriarte, translated by C. B. Pitman, and furnished with a profusion of beautiful illustrations, fine copper-plate and wood engravings, some thirty being of full-page size, and about three hundred interspersed with the text, beautifully printed on fine paper. These are mostly either representations of the best examples of Florentine architecture, decorative art, and sculpture, or copies from the designs of the old Italian masters in painting, so that they preserve a complete unity of artistic character. The ornamental borders of the half-title pages are copied also from Italian designs, which ornament a French book of "Grandes Heures" in the library of Ambrose Firmin-Didot at Paris. The volume is of grand dimensions, and is sumptuously bound in scarlet and gold, with the glorious names of Dante and Michael Angelo inscribed on its front cover. We have, upon several occasions, been indebted to M. Yriarte for Sketches of the Dalmatian Provinces of Austria, the city of Iagusa, and the Herzegovina, which were published in this Journal; but he is far better known as an accomplished literary scholar, and author of several learned treatises upon the historical antiquities of Venice, and of the Adriatic settlements of the Venetian Republic. His great work on Venice, to which this forms a worthy companion, has been published in French with similar artistic and decorative adornments; and we need scarcely say that Florence and Venice, by their romantic political history, and by the vigour and originality of their public life in the Middle Ages, as well as by the superior influence they exercised over European civilisation, respectively stand forth as the two chief leaders of the noble group of Italian Commonwealths. Florence, unquestionably, had contributed more powerfully to the intellectual, literary, and social progress of the modern world, in the ages preceding the Reformation, than any other city in Europe. Its political and constitutional department, and its very interesting biographical features, have been diligently set forth by Captain Henry Napier and Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope. English readers have therefore no lack of means to acquaint themselves with the renowned past achievements of Florence in civic statemanship, and her imperishable fruits of literary and artistic genius; but they will be all the more disposed to accept with pleasure such a memorial of the noble old city on the Arno, "the Etrurian Athens," as M. Yriarte has prepared in this splendid volume. It will be a treasure of delightful recollections to every tourist, qualified by his or her education to appreciate these subjects, who has visited Florence, as so many of us now do, with a thoughtful mind intent on sympathetic realisation of past forms and modes of human intercourse, sharing the experience of bygone ages, comprehending the objects of their desires, their fears, their strife, and their worship. The author, M. Yriarte, who is an excellent guide to this line of general contemplation, as well as an accurate topographer, antiquary, and connoisseur of art, shows his predilection at once for that most characteristic period in the existence of Florence, from the middle of the thirteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, from the birth of Dante to the death of Michael Angelo, which is really the brightest page in the history of all Europe previous to the triumph of Protestantism. He passes on, however, to the reign of the Medici family, which is duly related, and the entire historical sketch is completed in eighty-four pages; leaving 266 pages for more detailed chapters on the Renaissance of Classical Learning, the lives of illustrious Florentine scholars, and the architectural monuments, works of sculpture and painting, and other wonders of fine art, to be found in that fair city. The whole treatment of his theme is ably conducted, and with an agreeable sobriety of style.

The popularity of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's romances of English rustic life has long been well established in the novel-reading world. It is thirteen years since *Lorna Doone: A Romance of Exmoor*, first came into the world, and, two or three years, by a sudden turn of public favour, achieved a surprising degree of success, both in England and in the United States. Everyone who is susceptible of the interest properly belonging to a story of this kind, one of dramatic incident and adventure, finds "Lorna Doone," when once the plot begins to take hold of the mind, a fiction of absorbing fascination. It has passed through twenty editions; and we therefore need not say another word of its qualities as a literary work. Exmoor, the wild and picturesque tract of highlands on the borders of Devon and Somerset, overlooking the shore of the Bristol Channel, and containing some of the finest natural scenery in South Britain, is not yet well known to the majority of our countrymen; and its fame is scarcely equal to that of Dartmoor, which rises not far to the south-west, in the centre of Devonshire. But the beautiful new illustrated edition of "Lorna Doone," published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., with above forty fine wood-engravings, from drawings by Mr. F. A. W. T. Armstrong, of Bristol, is likely to attract the fancy of many hitherto unacquainted with that primitive district of the West of England, which still retains many features of its condition two hundred years ago, the time of the story. The view of the valley of the Lyna, above Lymouth, on the North Devon Coast, will, indeed, be recognised by every summer tourist in that neighbourhood; and so will those of Porlock, Minehead, and Dunster, while the snug little country towns of Dulverton and Tiverton are represented in their present aspect. "Lorna Doone" is again very welcome in this new and handsome garb.

This is a most opportune moment, when the public mind is so much drawn to Cairo, for the appearance of a complete and beautiful new edition of that familiar favourite, the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments." That the delightful collection of tales commonly so called, but more properly styled *The Thousand and One Nights*, was, in its present form, composed by Arabic writers in the Mohammedan capital of Egypt, about three hundred and fifty years ago, has been proved by the late Mr. Edward William Lane, to the satisfaction of Oriental scholars; and he has shown that these tales abound with local and national traits peculiar to Cairo, and to the Egyptian people. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have therefore done exceedingly well to bring out just now these three fair volumes, most accurately re-edited by Mr. Edward Stanley Poole, nephew to the eminent translator, with a preface by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, another member of the same family, who is the author of some recent useful contributions to our knowledge of the Eastern world. The copious notes and dissertations by Mr. E. W. Lane are well worthy of separate study, and will be found replete with historical and philological instruction. As for the tales themselves, which are partly, no doubt, of ancient Persian and Indian origin, but partly the genuine product of Arab fancy and imagination, they are well known to every class of readers throughout Europe. This edition is illustrated by many hundred wood-engravings, from the graceful and expressive designs of William Harvey. It is a rich treasure of entertaining and romantic fiction, equivalent to the Iliad and the Odyssey as the classic literature of a highly-gifted race.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The official return sent to the War Office shows that every man in the 18th Middlesex (Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives) is efficient, the numbers being 905 efficient and 89 proficients.

A volunteer fête and assault-at-arms took place last Saturday evening at the Royal Aquarium, in which not only members of the auxiliary forces took part, but squads of the Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blue) who had been through the late campaign in Egypt. There was a very large attendance.

Last Saturday evening the prizes won by the members of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Brigade in competitions held during the year were presented at the Cannon-street Hotel. A concert concluded the evening's proceedings.

Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex, who had such a close struggle with Sergeant Lawrence for the Queen's prize at the last Wimbledon meeting, when he was only beaten by a few points at the final range of 1000 yards, has won the championship of the North London Rifle Club, composed of most of the best shots in and around the metropolis. He beat Rosenthal, St. George's, by 10 points, and Private Lowe, Queen's, by 15 points. The gold jewels of the club were won respectively by Colour-Sergeant Gilbert, Private Lowe, Private Even (South Middlesex), and Private Lowe again.

An important match was fired on the 3rd inst. at the Rainham ranges, Essex, with Government Martini-Henry rifles, between ten officers of Middlesex (including the City of London and Tower Hamlets) and a similar number of Kent; 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each, military positions. The wind was boisterous at four o'clock, but the light was good. At the first distance Middlesex, which had a very strong team, led by eight points—276 against 268—increased the advantage at the second range by another eight points, and at the third range added twelve more, thus winning by twenty-eight points—844 against 816. Captain Earl Waldegrave, L.R.B., led the Middlesex team, and the interests of Kent were watched by Lieut.-Colonel Farrell, 4th Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) Rifles. On the Middlesex side Captain H. Munday made the highest score, 93; Lieutenant Mackenzie and Captain Angel scoring 91 each; while Captain Lovibond and Lieutenant Roper headed the list on the Kent side, scoring 87 each.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 18.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.	
Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
Morning Lessons: 10 a.m. xiv.; 11 a.m. vi.; Evening Lessons: Joel ii. 21, or iii. 9; John iii. 1-22.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. Paget.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Bedford; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Temple.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Temple, Vicar of St. John's, Leeds; Rev. Rhodes Bristow, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham.
St. James's, noon.	
MONDAY, NOV. 13.	
Probable fall of meteors.	Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Mr. A. R. Colquhoun on his Recent Expedition to Southern China.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m., address by Mr. E. Hyde, the president.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall on Anatomy; and Wednesday and Friday.	
Races: Derby Autumn Meeting.	
TUESDAY, NOV. 14.	
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. J. T. Addy on Law (four days).	Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Major A. Cunningham on Recent Hydraulic Experiments.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.	
Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.	Ipswich Agricultural Show (three days).
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Rev. J. W. Horsley on the Re-imprisonment of Drunkards.	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., opening address by Mr. C. William Siemens.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Analyst's Society, 8 p.m.
Photographic Society Exhibition closed.	Southern Counties Dog Show, Maidstone (two days).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m., Mr. J. G. Baker on Flora of Madagascar, and papers by Professor Owen, D. M. Masters, Mr. E. P. Ramsay, and Rev. R. B. Watson.	
British Home for Incurables; general meeting, elections, &c., noon.	
THURSDAY, NOV. 16.	
Chemical Society, 8 p.m., late Mr. B. J. Grosjean on Tartaric and Citric Acids, and other papers.	
Historical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. J. F. Palmer on Pestilences: their Influence on the History of Nations.	
Concert for Royal College of Music, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	
Opening of the New Law Courts. (?)	
FRIDAY, NOV. 17.	
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	Philological Society, 7.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, NOV. 18.	
Moon's first quarter, 8.42 a.m.	

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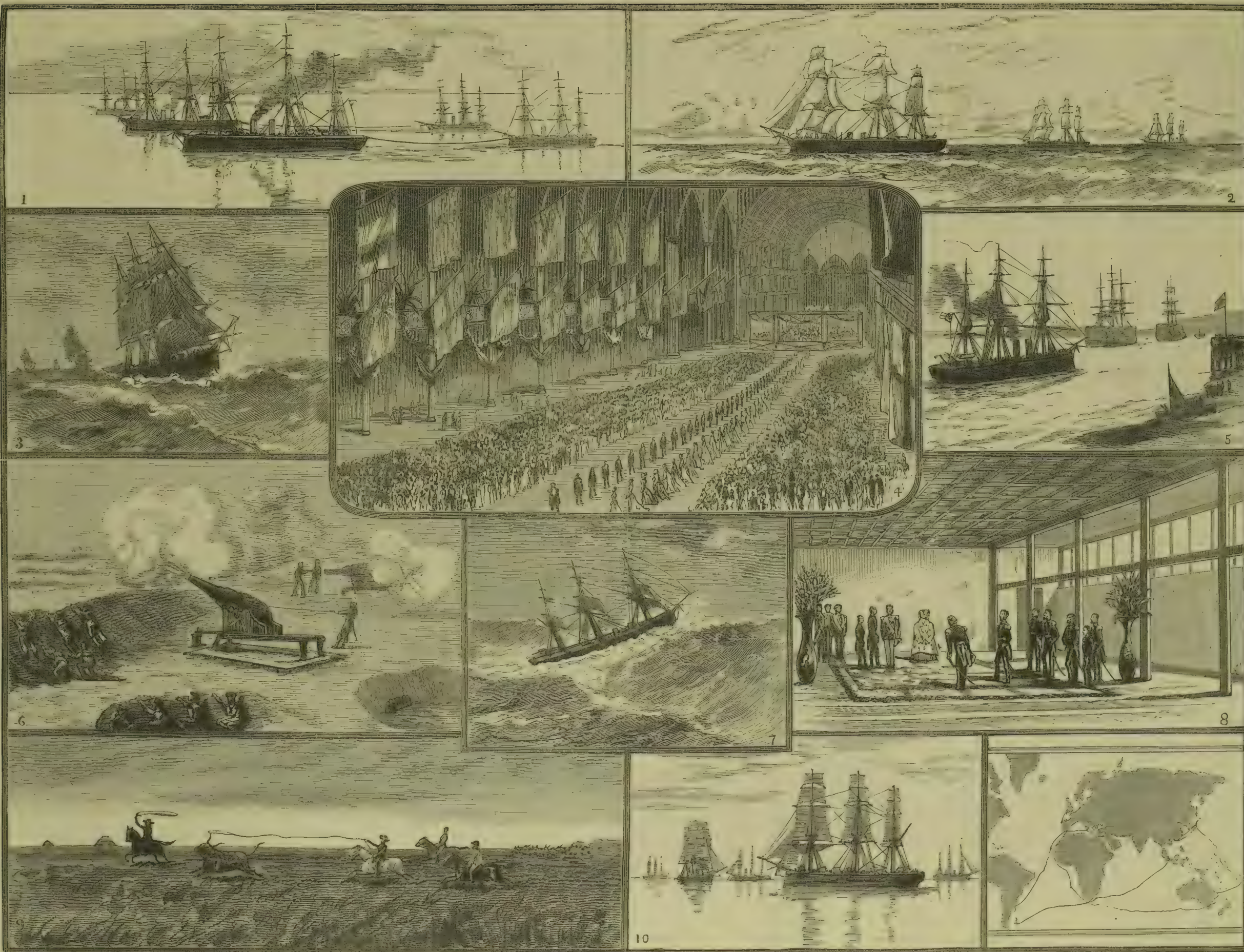
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DIAMONDS



1. St. Vincent to Monte Video: Steaming and towing across the Line. 2. Anjer to the Cape: The S.E. Trade Winds. 3. Monte Video: Beating against a Sou'wester. 4. Australia, Melbourne: The Ball in the Exhibition Building. 5. Arrival at Portsmouth. 6. The Inconstant: Battery at Ramleh in Action. 7. The Cape to Melbourne: The Roaring Forties. 8. Tokio Reception of the Royal Princes by the Mikado and Empress of Japan. 9. Buenos Ayres: Lassoing Wild Cattle on the Pampas. 10. Fiji to Yokohama: In the Doldrums.

SKETCHES OF THE CRUISE OF H.M.S. INCONSTANT, WITH THE FLYING SQUADRON.
BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

PATENT SOSTENENTE PIANOS

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

MILAN EXHIBITION—SILK

Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,000,000.

FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND MILES IN THE INCONSTANT.

BY ONE OF HER OFFICERS.

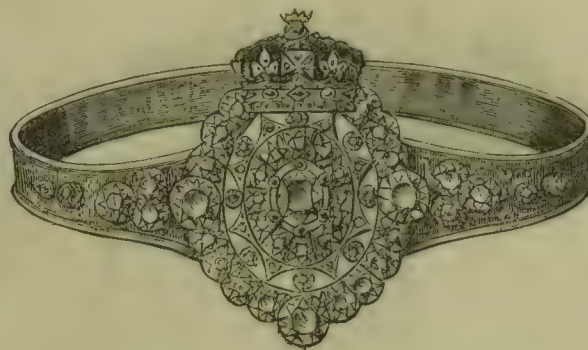
On Oct. 16, 1880, H.M.S. Inconstant, accompanied by H.M.S. Cleopatra, sailed from Portsmouth, the former ship flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam. After a stormy passage of ten days across the Bay of Biscay, we arrived at Vigo, and here found H.M. ships Bacchante and Carysfort, the former having the Prince of Wales's sons on board. After a few days' stay the squadron sailed for Madeira, and here found the last ship, which completed the detached squadron—viz., H.M.S. Tourmaline, which had come out direct from England. After a stay of only two days the five ships sailed for the Cape de Verde Islands; and a passage of a week, entirely under sail, brought us to the barren island of St. Vincent. Again, two days later, the squadron weighed anchor under sail, and started on the long cruise to Montevideo. The Line was crossed on Nov. 29; and the time-honoured ceremonies belonging to that event, revived with unusual splendour, served greatly to vary the monotony of thirty-three days at sea. Christmas and New Year were spent at Montevideo, where the English inhabitants entertained us with the greatest hospitality. A party of officers, including the Royal Princes, visited Buenos Ayres, from which they had an opportunity of seeing something of the life at an Estancia on the Pampas, or endless grass plains of South America. The squadron sailed on Jan. 9, 1881, and took a fortnight beating to the Falkland Islands against an icy sou'-wester. The morning after we had anchored in the snug little harbour, Port Stanley, the gun-vessel Swallow arrived from Montevideo, bringing us orders to proceed with all dispatch to the Cape of Good Hope, instead of proceeding into the Pacific round Cape Horn, as originally intended. The excitement during the twenty-three days' passage across the South Atlantic was intense, soldiering having for the time taken the place of sailing. To everybody's disappointment, the squadron was kept at Simon's Bay, instead of being allowed to land a naval brigade against the Boers. After a tedious and long stay of over seven weeks the squadron sailed on April 10 for Australia, Melbourne being the first port touched at. The famous "Roaring Forties" helped us along, and we sailed the distance of 6300 miles in forty-three days. Off Cape Leeuwin, during a gale, the Bacchante had her rudder damaged, which necessitated her putting into Albany. The remainder of the squadron in the meanwhile went into Hobson's Bay, the spacious harbour of the capital of Victoria. From the day of our arrival to the day of our departure, extending over a period of seven weeks, one entertainment succeeded another, and everything that possibly could be done for the amusement of the squadron was done in magnificent style. Balls, dinners, races, picnics, excursions to the gold-mines, succeeded one another without cessation, and the name of Melbourne and its hospitable inhabitants will never be forgotten by those who were the recipients of their kindness. The Bacchante arrived from the west after awhile, but again had to be left behind to complete her repairs when the squadron sailed for Sydney on July 8. The Royal Princes joined the Inconstant temporarily. The passage round only took six days, and at Sydney the same great hospitality was experienced, the visit being only marred by the serious illness of the Admiral, Lord Clanwilliam, who while there shifted his flag from the mizen to the fore on promotion. Leaving the beautiful harbour of Sydney on Aug. 10, the ships proceeded northward on a short visit to Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. Needless to say, here again the greatest efforts were made for the entertainment of all, and again with that profusion and success which characterised all similar enterprises in the Australian Colonies. Leaving Brisbane, and with it Australia, after a delightful three months, on Aug. 20, we arrived at Fiji on Sept. 3. A week passed pleasantly amongst those beautiful islands and their interesting and picturesque inhabitants. Tribes from the different South Sea Islands had assembled at Levuka in thousands, and went through a variety of fantastic dances called "Meke-Meke," which were repeated every night during our stay. A tedious and hot passage of forty-two days brought us to the happy land of Japan, where we stayed from Oct. 21 to Nov. 17, visiting Yokohama first, and then going on to Kobe (including Osaka and Kyoto) and through the beautiful inland sea to the little town of Simonsaki. From Yokohama a party, consisting of the Royal Princes and several officers, went to Tokio, where they spent several highly interesting days as guests of the Mikado. One of the principal features was the reception held by the Mikado and the Empress in honour of their distinguished visitors. "Curio-hunting" formed the principal pastime, and everyone became learned in Satsuma porcelain, and carved "Nitskies." In crossing over to China, stress of weather made us put into a small bay in one of the Saddle Islands, off the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. On Nov. 22 the squadron anchored off the desolate place of Woosung, from which, during a stay of a fortnight, frequent visits were paid to Shanghai; a spirited paper-chase on ponies and a shooting expedition up the Yang-tse in house-boats were the principal events. Sailing down the coast, Chusan and Amoy were touched at for a few days each, and Hong-Kong reached on Dec. 20. Considerable changes took place here in the squadron. The Bacchante and Cleopatra parted company on the last day of the year; the former to go home by easy stages, via the Suez Canal, and the latter to form part of the China Squadron, after having escorted the Bacchante to Suez. About the same time Lord Clanwilliam gave up the command of the squadron, and sailed for England in the mail-steamer. The Inconstant's rudder having for some time been in a defective state, the ship was ordered to Nagasaki to be docked. She was back at Hong-Kong on Jan. 27, 1882, having only been away seventeen days. Shortly after her return the new Admiral, Sir Francis Sullivan, hoisted his flag, and the reduced squadron (Inconstant, Tourmaline, and Carysfort) sailed on Feb. 12 for Singapore, where six very hot and rainy days were spent. On March 2 we started on the long passage of forty-six days to the Cape of Good Hope, merely calling for one day at Anjer, in the Straits of Sunda. The most enjoyable part was the glorious S.E. trade wind, which blew uninterruptedly for twenty-six days. April 18 saw us once more at Simon's Bay. On May 5 a serious fire broke out on board the Inconstant, which, after burning four hours, was at last overcome, but not until a greater part of the after part of the ship had been flooded, and much damage done in consequence to the gear stowed there, including the large quantities of curiosities from China and Japan belonging to officers and men. As soon as the damage had been sufficiently repaired the squadron sailed on May 17, going up to St. Helena, where we stayed five days, and going on to St. Vincent. Here orders awaited us to proceed to Gibraltar direct; so, after filling up with coal, we sailed on June 23, towing the Tourmaline against a strong N.E. trade wind, and arriving on July 1. Ordered eastward, we steamed in four days to Malta, and on the news of the bombardment reaching there, we all filled up with shot and shell for Admiral Seymour's ships, and, coaling at Cyprus on the way, reached Alexandria on July 19, early in the morning. The detached squadron was then broken up, the ships placed under Sir Beauchamp Seymour's

orders, and Admiral Sullivan was appointed to the second command of the Channel Fleet. The two corvettes were sent at once to the Suez Canal; the Inconstant landed her Marines at once, who were shortly afterwards followed by the blue-jackets, who were divided into three detachments: one occupying Kom-el-Dik Fort in the town of Alexandria, another detachment with a Gatling battery helping to guard the Khedive at the Ras-el-Tin Palace, whilst the third were camped at the lines of Ramleh. Moreover, parties of officers and men of the Inconstant were employed in taking three 7-ton guns from one of the sea forts to the lines at Ramleh, where they were fought to the last by our bluejackets against Arabi's earthworks at Kafr-el-Dowar. Another work done by the ship was cutting a canal to let the sea into Lake Mareotis. On the cessation of hostilities the Inconstant was ordered home. We left Alexandria on Sept. 26, called at Gibraltar for coal on Oct. 8, and anchored off Portsmouth on Oct. 16. It is worth mentioning that the Inconstant was away exactly two years from England, having sailed on Oct. 16, 1880.

We are indebted to an officer of this ship for a series of sketches representing many incidents of the cruise; namely, the crossing of the Line, in the run from St. Vincent to Monte Video; the ship beating against a south-wester in the South Atlantic; then the run through the "roaring Forties," from the Cape on the way to Melbourne; various entertainments ashore, both in South America and in Australia; the calms or "doldrums," on the voyage between Fiji and Yokohama; the reception of the Prince of Wales's two sons by the Mikado or Emperor of Japan and his Consort; the return voyage across the Indian Ocean, from the Malay Islands to the Cape of Good Hope; the service of men and guns of the Inconstant on shore, at Ramleh, during the late military operations in Egypt; and the arrival of the ship at Portsmouth, as recorded above. Another naval correspondent has favoured us with the sketch from which is drawn, in our double-page Engraving, the Illustration of a very lively scene on the quarter-deck, where all the younger officers of the ship engaged, on Thursday or Saturday evenings, when there was no sail-drill after the evening parade, in a variety of diverting sports and active exercises. Fencing, single-stick, boxing with the gloves, and gymnastic performances on the horizontal bar, were pretty constantly practised; while some one, perhaps, would be in the main chains, heaving the lead, by way of exercising the muscles of his arms. The quarter-deck of the Inconstant being very spacious, 100 ft. long from the bridge to the main-mast, and the vessel 47 ft. broad amid-ships, there was plenty of room for everything; and the greatest amusement was "Sling the Monkey," in which the chief performer would fly from one side to the other, attacking all within his reach, and getting smart whacks from those behind him. There were more than sixty officers on board; but among them were some rather elderly and sedate gentlemen, who were content to be lookers-on at these violent gambols. The heat, as they were still in the tropics, made it convenient to wear only their flannels, but some preferred to keep their coats on, for protection against the severe strokes they might receive in "Sling the Monkey." Not a few of the officers have been tattooed in Japan. We learn that the two young Princes were initiated into "Sling the Monkey" on board the Bacchante.

BRACELET FOR DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

The bracelet which was to have been presented by the ladies of Preston, in person, to the Duchess of Albany, if her Royal Highness had been able to visit that town at the festival of the Preston Guild in September, has been conveyed to her by



BRACELET PRESENTED TO THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

the Duke of Cambridge. It was made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell from a design of their own, selected and approved by the committee. The centre consists of a medallion entirely in diamonds of the purest water, surmounted by her Royal Highness's coronet, also in diamonds, with the cushion in crimson enamel, and the band set with rubies and emeralds. The portion of the bracelet encircling the arm is of gold, enamelled white, and set with large and lustrous brilliants.

THE ENGADINE.

The pencil of Lord Archibald Campbell, which furnished our Sketches of the Casapediac river in Lower Canada, published a few months since, has been employed in the Tyrol and Switzerland, in delineating the sublime features of Alpine scenery; one of his drawings is the view of a glacier near Pontresina, in the Engadine, of which we have spoken on a former occasion. We are indebted likewise to a lady, Miss Martha Johnston, for two small drawings which accompany it—namely, that of the new English church lately erected at Pontresina, and that of the oldest church in the district, at Sils Maria, some distance above St. Moritz. The English church was designed by Mr. R. P. Pullen, architect, but has been built, since 1874, under the superintendence of a clever local builder, M. Ragatz, and of the English Chaplain, the Rev. J. W. Ayre, now Vicar of St. Mark's, North Audley-street. It was opened, on Aug 19 of this year, by the Bishop of Bedford, under a commission from the Bishop of London. The cost of this church has been £3000, which is all paid, and it will accommodate 350 people. The old church at Sils was built in the fifteenth century, for Roman Catholic worship, but now all the native inhabitants of the valley are Lutherans, and it has passed to the service of that religious communion.

The Lord Mayor of London and several provincial Mayors were entertained yesterday week at a civic banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool. Early in the day the Lord Mayor of London was entertained on board the Guion mail-steamer Alaska, in the Mersey. His Lordship visited Stockport on Saturday, and was presented with an address by the Corporation. He afterwards visited the Gas Exhibition, and was subsequently entertained at luncheon.

THE CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is progressing most satisfactorily towards recovery.

The parish church of North Tedworth, a thirteenth-century building, was opened during the past week.

On Sunday the parish church of St. Mary, Stockport, was reopened, after restoration from designs by Mr. Crowther.

The Rev. James Benham, late Vicar of Marden, Kent, has made an abatement of 15 per cent on his tithes for the year in consequence of the failure of the hop crop.

A window has been placed in the north aisle of East Winch church, Norfolk, by Mr. Smallbone, in memory of his wife. It has been executed by Messrs. Cox and Buckley.

Two memorial windows, erected to the memory of Lady Adelaide Law, wife of the Rev. F. H. Law, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lee, have been completed in that church.

The church of Holbeck, near Leeds, has received an addition to its painted glass in a rich window, the gift of Mr. Naylor, in memory of his wife—from the studio of Mr. Taylor.

The Rev. C. Langdon, Vicar of Queen Camel, Dorsetshire, has been presented with a testimonial upon the occasion of his completing the fiftieth year of his ministry in that parish.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London laid the foundation-stone of St. Peter's Church, Fulham, which is to take the place of the mission church erected about two years ago. The church will cost £7000, and will seat 750 persons.

St. James's Church, South Wrexall, which has been thoroughly restored and embellished, was recently reopened. Mr. W. H. Long, M.P., the squire of South Wrexall, has been a liberal contributor to the expenses of the restoration.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the new Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs were present on Sunday week at St. George's Church, Camberwell, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ministry of the Vicar, the Rev. S. Smith, M.A.

All Saints' Church, Sudbury, was reopened last week, after being thoroughly restored. A beautiful stained-glass east window, executed by Messrs. Cox, Buckley, and Co., presented by the Misses Brown, of Sudbury, has been inserted in memory of the Misses Brown's parents.

The Church of St. Andrew, Buxton, Norfolk, has been reopened after the completion of the work of restoration, which was begun in 1858. The cost of the final portion of the work—about £1200—has been mainly borne by the Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Stracey, who was appointed in 1855.

The Rev. George Rodney Trimmell, Baker, Vicar of Newington-next-Sittingbourne, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Rural Dean for the Deanery of Sittingbourne, in succession to the Rev. J. S. Hoare, Rector of Murston, who has become Rector of Godstone, Surrey.

The Rev. John White, Vicar of St. Peter's, Croydon, has been presented with a silver salver and a purse containing 200 guineas, the gift of his parishioners and friends, as a token of their esteem and attachment, and in recognition of his faithful and untiring labours amongst them for twenty-five years.

The Church of St. Mary, at Monmouth, was reopened on Sunday by the Bishop of Llandaff, after being restored, at a cost of £7000, from the designs of the late Mr. Street, R.A. The church was built in 1069 by Wikenhoc, Lord of Monmouth, and it was in the priory attached to this church that Geoffrey of Monmouth was educated.

Dr. Carver, Hon. Canon of Rochester and Master of Dulwich College, last week laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Forest-gate, which is to be known as St. Saviour's Church. The building, when completed, will be Early English in character. Seating accommodation will be provided for about a thousand people. The total cost, inclusive of the tower and spire, is estimated at about £10,000, of which one half has been realised by subscriptions.

The project for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich, has at length taken tangible form, in the proposal to erect in his memory a new wing in connection with the Royal Kent Dispensary; and Sunday collections in aid of this object have been made in eleven churches in Greenwich, Lewisham, Lee, and Forest-hill, and in other places of worship in the district. Offerings to be devoted to the same purpose have been arranged.

Pattiswick church has been reopened, after complete restoration. The present Rector of the parish, the Rev. S. B. Baird, has been in office now some six or seven years, and during that time it has been his most earnest desire to restore the church, which was in a very dilapidated condition. Accordingly he set about collecting subscriptions, and was soon able to begin the restoration of the chancel, which work was completed in November last. The interior of the church was afterwards restored. Many gifts have been made to the church.

The Archbishop of York preached on Sunday to a large congregation of trade societies, at Middlesbrough. He touched upon many topics specially affecting the working classes. While acknowledging their right to combine for their own interests, he commended the arbitration system which is in operation in Cleveland. His Grace strongly denounced gambling as one cause of the ruin of the working classes, expressed astonishment at finding a betting club flourishing in Middlesbrough, and earnestly appealed to them to discontinue this vice.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the opening of St. Patrick's Church, Hove, will be celebrated on Saturday, the 18th inst. The orchestral accompaniment will be furnished by the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, the Duke of Edinburgh taking his place as first violin; and Madame Marie Roze being one of the vocalists. Admission will be by ticket only, to be obtained of Messrs. H. and C. Treacher, the Royal Library, 170, North-street, Brighton; and all money, donations, seating, or otherwise, will be given to the Duke of Edinburgh for the Royal College of Music. Donations are to be paid to Mr. F. A. Channing, 3, Brunswick-square, Brighton.

On an application made on behalf of the Bishop of Manchester, Lord Penzance, on Saturday last, agreed to the release of the Rev. Mr. Green from prison. The law, he considered, had been satisfied. The reverend gentleman, who had been in Lancaster Castle a year and ten months, was liberated on Sunday morning. Mr. Green had signified his intention of resigning the living he had forfeited. In a letter to Sir Percival Heywood, patron of the living, he made offer of resignation, and he wrote at the same time to his late parishioners to explain and defend his doing so. Sunday's services at St. John's, Miles Platting, both morning and evening, were largely attended, but there was no disturbance. The new curate, Mr. Pym, observed the ritual defined by the Bishop of Manchester, and at the morning service asked for the co-operation of the parishioners. The congregation absented themselves without exception from the communion service; and the churchwardens, before the service, handed Mr. Pym a document, signed by between three and four hundred of the congregation, informing him that as he was ready to intrude himself, even if Mr. Green had not resigned, his presence was distasteful, and they could not welcome him or offer him the right hand of fellowship.



"SLING THE MONKEY!"—A SKETCH ON BOARD H.M.S. INCONSTANT.
BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Sir William Macarthur, member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales, died there recently, aged eighty-two. He was born at Paramatta in 1800, the fourth son of Mr. John Macarthur, of Camden, New South Wales. From 1848 to 1855 he was an elective member of the Council in that colony, and in the latter year was Special Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition. Sir William was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received the honour of knighthood in 1856. He was author of a treatise on Cultivation of Vineyards and the Art of Making Wine.

MR. POWELL, OF HURDCOTT HOUSE.

Mr. Alexander Pitts Elliot Powell, of Hurdcott House, Wilts, J.P. and D.L. for that county, died on the 31st ult. He was born Aug. 21, 1809, the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Powell, of Hurdcott House, M.P., by Joanna, his wife, second daughter of the Right Rev. George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and niece of the first Lord Ellenborough. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. Mr. Powell married, in 1839, Mary Elizabeth Vere Booth, daughter of Mr. William Tyndale, of Bathford, Somerset, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. Alexander Francis Powell, M.A., J.P., who married, in 1875, the Hon. Marion Sybil, youngest daughter of Charles, third Lord Headley.

COLONEL PENTON.

Colonel Henry Penton, of Pentonville, Middlesex, J.P. and D.L., died on the 30th ult. at Brighton, in his sixty-sixth year. He was elder son of Mr. Henry Penton, R.N. (son of Henry Penton, M.P. for Winchester), by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Charles Prichard, of The Graigue, Monmouthshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was formerly in the Middlesex Militia and the Sussex Rifle Volunteers. Colonel Penton was the owner of the valuable family estate in the north-eastern district of London, known as Pentonville. He married, Oct. 21, 1839, Eliza Maria, daughter of Major Henry Langley, late 2nd Life Guards, of Brittas Castle, Tipperary, and leaves, with other issue, an only surviving son, Mr. Frederick Thomas Peyton, of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

MR. EDWARD HEADLAM.

Mr. Edward Headlam, formerly a Civil Service Examiner, died recently. He was born in 1824, the fourth son of the Ven. J. Headlam, Archdeacon of Richmond, by Maria, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Morley, of Clapham, Yorkshire, and was thus younger brother of the late Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, of Gilmonby Hall, Yorkshire, M.P. He received his education at Durham, and at St. John's, Cambridge, where he attained high scholastic distinction, and became a Fellow. In 1856 he was called to the Bar, but did not practice. The previous year he had been appointed an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission, and in 1876 he was promoted to the office of Director of Examinations. Mr. Headlam married Miss Sowerby, daughter of Mr. George Sowerby, of Putteridge Park, Herts, and leaves issue.

COMMANDER J. C. ATKINSON.

Staff-Commander James Charles Atkinson died recently, at Southampton, in his one-hundredth year. He entered the merchant service in 1796, and the Royal Navy in 1803, and saw some active service. In 1824 he was shipwrecked in the Grecian Archipelago, in 1833 retired from the Navy, and was appointed Staff-Commander in 1863. For the past fifteen years he was totally blind.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lieutenant Edward Herbert De Tour Gonne Bell-Martin, 9th Lancers, at Umballa, aged twenty-three. He was only son of Colonel Bell-Martin, of Streamstown, county Mayo, formerly of Ballinahinch Castle, county Galway, and of the 9th Lancers and 7th Dragoon Guards.

The Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A., on the 30th ult., at Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-sixth year. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and was successively Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Stoke Newington. Mr. Clissold was author of many religious works, especially with reference to the writings of Swedenborg.

Lieutenant Herbert Wybault Colvin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 26th ult., in Haslar Hospital, of fever contracted during the expedition to Egypt. He was born in 1853, the younger son of Mr. Binny James Colvin, of Elvaston Place, formerly of Bengal, and entered the Royal Marines in 1877. He was married, in February last, to Mary Matilda, a daughter of the late Captain Hudson, R.N., of Flixton, Suffolk.

Mr. George Legard, of Westhorpe House, Scarborough, on the 31st ult., aged eighty. He was eldest son of Mr. Digby Legard, of Watton Abbey, Yorkshire, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Mr. Ralph Creyke, of Marton, Yorkshire, and grandson of Sir Digby Legard, fifth Baronet, of Ganton. He married, in 1828, Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Hawkesworth, of Barmborough Grange, Yorkshire, and leaves issue.

Mr. Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, late of Arley Castle, Staffordshire, J.P., on the 24th ult., at Bournemouth, in his eighty-second year. He was son of Major-General Norman Macleod, C.B., and Lady Annabella Annesley, his wife, sister and eventual heiress of George, the last Earl of Mountnorris, and assumed the surname of Annesley on succeeding his uncle, the Earl of Mountnorris, in 1844. He married, in 1835, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Bradley, of Colborne Hall, Staffordshire, and leaves Colonel Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, and other issue.

Lucinda, Lady Smith, widow of Captain Sir William Smith, R.A., and daughter of Sir W. Stamer, Bart., on the 28th ult., at Rathmines-road, Dublin, in her eighty-fifth year.

Mr. William Sawyer, the author of "The Legend of Phyllis," and several other volumes of poems and novels, on the 2nd inst., at the age of fifty-four, from an attack of fever. Mr. Sawyer was the editor of *Funny Folks*, and had for many years been a contributor to magazines and to the metropolitan press.

Captain Henry Brandram Headley, 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (20th Regiment), commanding the 12th Company Transport Corps in Egypt, on the 29th ult., at Cairo, aged twenty-eight.

The Rev. Thomas Tylecote, B.D., Canon of Ely, on the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, in his eighty-fourth year. The deceased graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly a Fellow, taking his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler in 1821. He had held the Rectory of Marston-Moretaine for forty-five years. The reverend gentleman was Rural Dean of West Fleet, and had held an honorary canonry in Ely Cathedral since 1868. He was a magistrate for Bedfordshire, and was the author, *inter alia*, of "The True Development of the Binomial Theorem" and of "Sermons for the Holy Seasons."

Mr. J. M. Herbert, County Court Judge for Monmouth Circuit, suddenly, at his seat, Rocklands, Monmouth, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-sixth year.

The Duke of Sutherland, Viscount Monck, and Lord Colville of Culross have become vice-presidents of the National Harbours of Refuge Society for the Preservation of Life and Property from Shipwreck.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.T.—Thanks for your note. Since the inquiry we have received full information on the point.

A BEGINNER (Monmouth-road).—Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings" is the best. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2016 received from Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.) and Barton Williams (Cape Town).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2017 received from H. Yousoufian (Constantinople) and T.S.P. (Malta).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2018 received from Benjamin George, J.A.B., E. Loudon, E.L.G. Shrapnel, and J.M. Burnett.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2019 received from H.B. R.H. Brooks, Cant. Donald Mackay, A.R. Street, W. Dewar, G. Huskisson, G. Darragh, Jupiter Junior, S. Farrant, Ben. Nevil, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G. Fosbrooke, W. Warren, An Old Hand, A.W. Scrutton, I. Falcon (Antwerp), C.S. Cox, Nerina, Hereward, A.M. Porter, B.H.C. (Salisbury), E. Loudon, Harry Springthorpe, F. Ferris, T. Greenbank, A. Wigmore, F. Johnston, Sudbury (Suffolk), S. Bullen, G.S. Oldfield, James Pilkington, L.L. Greenaway, F.W. (Liverpool), R. Gray, E. Cassella (Paris), E. Elsbury, E.L.G. M.O. Haloran, H. Brewster, R.J. Vines, Aaron Harper, W. Hillier, L. Wymann, H.K. Awdry, Otto Fulder (Ghent), R. Jessop, J.G. Anstee, H.H. Noyes, W.F.R. (Swansea), G.W. Law, N.H. Mullen, E.E.H. Oswald, A. Karberg (Hamburg), R. Ingersoll, C.S. Wood, J. Bumstead, Gyp. Alpha, H. Reeve, N.S. Harris, H. Blacklock, Emma Mowlesole, H.P. (Wiesbaden), Joseph Ainsworth, W.J. Rudman, S. Lowndes, E. Featherstone, and J. Brandreth.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2017. WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to Q 5th Any move 2. Mates accordingly.

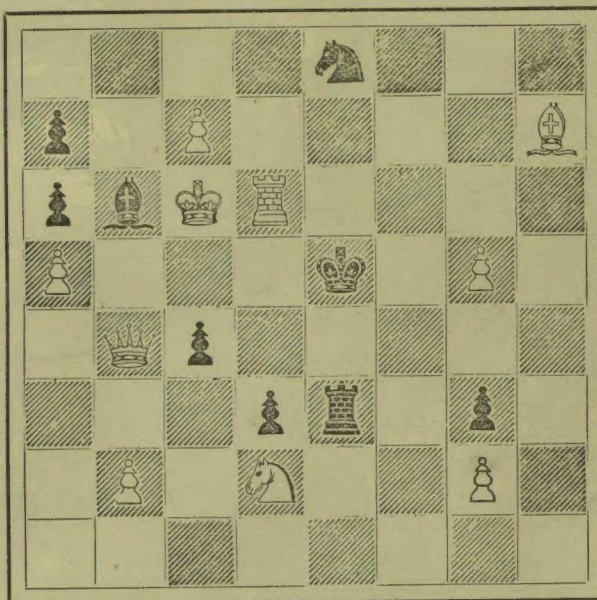
* If Black plays 1. P to R 5th, White continues with 2. Q to K 2nd (ch), and 3. B or Q mates. If 1. K to K 5th, then 2. Q to B 4th (ch); if 1. K to K 3rd, then 2. Kt to B 6th; if 1. P takes Kt, then 2. Q takes P (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 2021.

By Miss FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHY.

(From her forthcoming work, "Chess Blossoms.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An off-hand skirmish, played at Brighton, between Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, and another Amateur. (Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	16. P to R 5th	R to B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. B to Q 4th	R to R 3rd
4. Q takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	18. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	
The correct defence is 4. Kt to Q B 3rd; and it leads to an even but rather dull game.		A very pretty as well as ingenious conception. If he takes the Kt with Kt, then follows 19. Q takes R, &c.	
5. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	19. P takes P	P takes Kt
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		R takes R
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	As good as anything else. If he had played 19. K to Kt square, then follows—	
8. Q to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	20. B takes Q Kt	P takes B
9. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	21. B to B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
Black betrays some inexperience in thus provoking an attack upon his castled King.		22. Q takes R	P takes Q
10. P takes B	K to R sq	23. P to Kt 7th (ch) and wins.	
11. Castles (Q R)	Kt to Q 2nd	20. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt sq
12. Q R to Kt sq	P to B 4th	21. B takes Q Kt	P takes B
13. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd	22. B to B 4th (ch)	Kt takes B
14. Kt to B 4th	Q to Q 2nd	23. Q takes Q	B to Kt 4th (ch)
		24. K to Kt sq, and Black resigned.	

Dr. Zukertort gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the City Club on the evening of Friday, the 27th ult. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the team of twenty players selected to oppose the German master appeared in their places at the appointed hour, and a large number of spectators attended to witness the play. Among these were Captain Mackenzie, Messrs. Mason, Macdonnell, Hoffer, Cubison, Baldwin, Crawford, Gossip, Marks, Lord, Laws, J. H. Clarke, and most of the officers of the club. Play commenced at six p.m., and was brought to a conclusion at ten o'clock, when it was announced that Dr. Zukertort had won fifteen games, lost three, and drawn two. A very fine performance against an exceptionally strong team.

A match between the Athenaeum and the North London Chess Clubs was played at the rooms of the former, in Camden-road, on the 28th ult. There were eleven players on each side, and a rather hollow victory was scored by the representatives of North London, who won nine games, lost two, and drew two.

The Oxford University and the Oxford City Chess Clubs met on the 27th ult., fourteen competitors on each side. Twenty-five games were played on the occasion, of which the City scored nineteen and the University six.

The Railway Clearing House Club played a match with the Alexandra on the 25th ult., winning all the games (nine) played during the evening. The same club was less fortunate, however, on the 2nd inst., in an encounter with the North London, when, of fourteen games played, the latter won nine games to the adversary's five.

On the 28th ult. the Isleworth Chess and Draughts Club played a match with a similar association established at Roehampton. There were four representatives of chess and one of draughts on each side, and Roehampton scored a victory in both games—in chess by $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$, and in draughts by three games to two.

A new chess club has been established at Greenwich under the appropriate designation of the "Nelson." The president is Mr. Kelliher, and the honorary secretary, Mr. J. H. Piper. The last-named gentleman informs us that the special practice-night is the Thursday of each week, from seven o'clock to eleven, but that the club is open on every week-day evening, and admits all members of the Greenwich Liberal Club at an annual subscription of one shilling. The club already numbers forty members, and played its first match on the 26th ult. against the Peckham Liberal Club, winning by seven games to five.

Eleven members of the Nottingham club went to Leicester on the 2nd inst. to encounter the same number of local amateurs over the board. Play was begun at seven p.m. and was continued until ten p.m., when Mr. A. Marriott and Mr. L. Lewis adjudicated the unfinished games. The result was a victory for Nottingham by nine games to two, and six drawn.

Mr. Adamson, the courteous honorary secretary of the City Club, informs us that the handicap tournament is making good progress, and the rooms are greatly crowded by the seventy competitors engaged in play. The section system, which has been adopted this year, is working admirably, and the members like it better than the old one. At present the leaders in the several sections stand as follow:—

In No. 1 section, Mr. Laws played 3, won 3; Mr. Black played 4, won 3; Mr. Herzfeld and Mr. George have each played 5 games, and each won 4. In No. 2 section, Mr. E. Griffiths has played 3, won 3; Mr. Lovelock played 4, won 3. In No. 3 section, Mr. H. S. Lennard played 4 games, won $\frac{3}{4}$; Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hennell have each won 3 out of 5 played; and Mr. E. J. Smith, 5 out of 8. In No. 4 section, Mr. Hooke has won $\frac{3}{4}$ out of 4 played; and Mr. F. W. Crawford $\frac{5}{6}$ out of 7. In No. 5 section, Mr. M. D. Blunt has played 3 games and won them, and Mr. Gladwell has won $\frac{5}{6}$ out of 7. In No. 6 section, Mr. C. H. Coster has won $\frac{3}{4}$ out of 4; Mr. Moon, 5 out of 6; Mr. Atkinson, 4 out of 5; and Mr. Cottman, $\frac{4}{5}$ out of 6. In No. 7 section, the Rev. Mr. Scargill has played 4 games and won them; and Mr. Manning has scored 3 out of 4. Each competitor has to play nine games to complete his score.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 19, 1882) of Mr. Charles Robert Scott Scott-Murray, J.P., D.L., late of Danesfield, Bucks, and of Bryanstone, Bournemouth, Hants, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Amelia Charlotte Scott-Murray, the widow, and Charles Aloysius Scott-Murray, the son, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £125,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1500, an annuity of £1000 in addition to her jointure of £1000 per annum, certain plate, furniture, and effects, and his house at Bournemouth for life; to his eldest son, Charles Aloysius, who succeeds to the settled estates, his house in Cavendish-square, his property at Marlow, certain plate and furniture, and his house at Bournemouth on the death of his wife. The jewels, forming the set of Court jewels, are to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then with the settled estates. The portions of his four younger children, with what they are entitled to under settlement, are made up to £4000 each, and he settles upon his son Basil Henry in addition a further sum of £10,000. He directs £600 per annum to be paid to his two unmarried daughters on the death of their mother, such payment to cease on their marriage or becoming nuns in a Roman Catholic convent. There are some legacies to his steward, gardener, butler, and others, and the residue of the personality the testator gives to his eldest son. The residue of the real estate is to be settled and devolve in the same manner as the settled family estates. The deceased was the Conservative M.P. for Buckinghamshire from 1841 to 1845.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1875) of Mr. Robert de Clermont, late of Grove-hill, Camberwell, who died on July 26 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Philip Charles de Clermont, the son, and John Henry Hermann Fortlage, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £73,000. The testator gives his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, household effects, horses and carriages to his wife; £150 to be expended in the purchase of some article or articles to be presented to his executor Mr. Fortlage; £100 to each of his godchildren; and such amount as will make up, with what he has advanced or settled upon them, the sum of £10,000 to each of his five children. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his five children in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1881) of Mr. John Wright Treeby, J.P., D.L., late of No. 121, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, who died on Sept. 5 last, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Georgina Elizabeth Treeby, the daughter, William Henry Bothamley, Frederick John Blandy, and Frederick Peake, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £45,000. The testator leaves £500 to his granddaughter, Beatrice Blandy; and there are specific gifts of leasehold and freehold house property, upon trust, for each of his children, and other legacies to them. Certain income is to accumulate, and ultimately the residue is to be divided between his sons, John, George, Frederick, and Alfred, and his daughters, Georgina Elizabeth, Cordelia Sophia, and Alice. The deceased represented the borough of Lyme Regis in Parliament from 1865 to 1868.

The will (dated June 11, 1879), with a codicil (dated Nov. 18 following), of Miss Isabella Sara Jaffray, late of Campagne Aubert Champel, Geneva, who died on Sept. 8 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Alexander Daniel Kelly, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £28,000. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate to her half brother, the said Alexander Daniel Kelly.

The will (dated July 12, 1873), with a codicil (dated Feb. 20, 1880), of Mr. William Bamford Lindsell, late of No. 44, Pembroke-square, Kensington, who died on Sept. 2 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Charles Collambell, Charles Sangster, the nephew, and Miss Frances Elizabeth Lindsell, the daughter, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £15,000. The testator leaves £50 to each of his executors; and the residue of his property, of whatever nature or kind, to his said daughter absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1880) of Sir Edmund Stephen Harrison, K.C.B., Deputy Clerk of the Council, late of the Privy Council Office, and of No. 114, Harley-street, who died on Sept. 21 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Dame Eliza Sophia Harrison, the widow, and Walter Harry Harrison and James Humphreys Harrison, the sons, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £8000. The testator bequeaths the cash in the house and at his banker's to the extent of £300 to his wife; and the residue of his personal estate upon trust for her for life, and as she shall by deed or will appoint, and at her death the unappointed part is to go to his children.

The will (dated Dec. 26, 1878), with a codicil (dated Feb. 8, 1879), of the Right Hon. Sarah Lady Rodney, late of No. 3, Roland-gardens, Brompton, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Patience Annie Harley, the daughter, the sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £5000. The testatrix leaves to her old and faithful servant, Eliza West, £300 free of duty; to her son, Robert William Henry, £4000 charged on her property in Sussex, and all her Russian bonds; all her stock in the Reduced Three per Cents as her said daughter and her husband shall appoint; and the residue of her property to her said daughter.

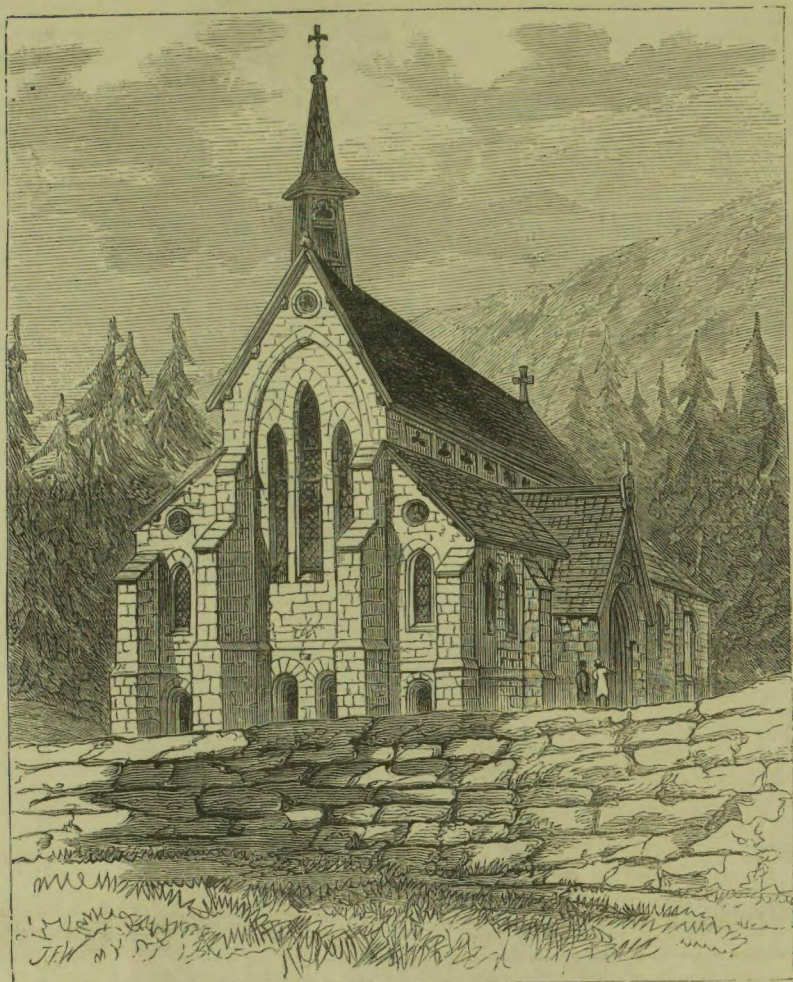
Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore has presented £2600 to the University College Hospital, Gower-street, to be invested for the permanent endowment of a bed, to be named the "Francis Henry Goldsmid Bed," and of a cot, to be named the "Leonard Montefiore Cot," in memory of her late brother and son respectively. We are informed that there are still fifteen cots unwounded.

The Earl of Shaftesbury on the 2nd inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church which is about to be erected in Castletown-road, North-end-road, West Kensington. In the evening a cold collation was served to a number of the friends in the Kensington Townhall. Mr. John Welch-Kemp occupied the chair. Mr. E. Spicer stated that the cost of the site and building would be £14,190, and that up to Sept. 30 the subscriptions were £9762. The chairman and others having addressed the meeting, further subscriptions to the amount of £2321 were announced.

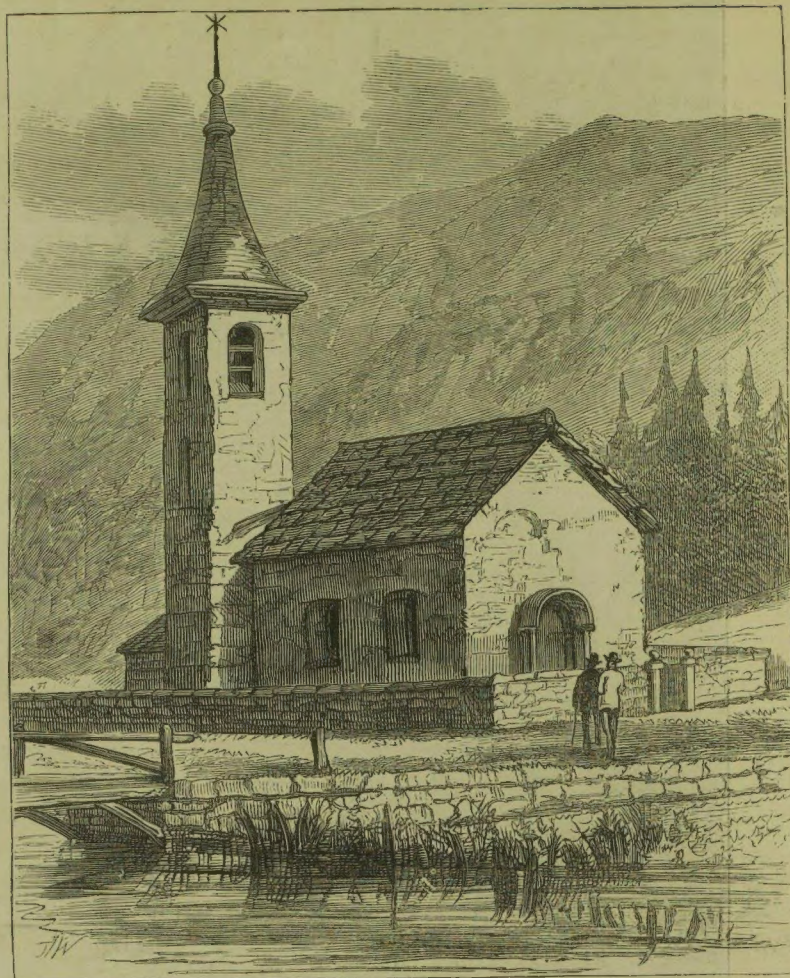
A banquet was given on the 2nd inst. to the officers and men of the N Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, by the Mayor and citizens of Coventry, in the Corn Exchange, covers being laid for about 400, including 145 of the men and officers. The great hall was splendidly decorated, the platform being surmounted by the two guns of the battery which fired the first shots of the campaign after landing at Ismailia. Yesterday week banquets were given at Brighton, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Shorncliffe to different bodies of our troops who had returned from Egypt to their quarters in these localities. Great enthusiasm was displayed.—Last Saturday morning the whole of the troops quartered at Shorncliffe who have recently returned from Egypt paraded before the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness made a minute inspection of the men, who were still wearing the clothing in which they returned from Egypt. His Royal Highness expressed his admiration of the conduct of the men throughout the campaign.



WINTER FASHIONS AT MESSRS. SWAN AND EDGAR'S, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS, LONDON, W.



NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT PONTRESINA, IN THE ENGADINE.



THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE ENGADINE.



GLACIER NEAR PONTRESINA, IN THE ENGADINE.
FROM A SKETCH BY LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.